

## IDEAS.

[Thoughts of G. Campbell Morgan.]

Man is expected to profit by experience and if he declines to do so he must bear the penalty.

A man holds the truth only when he is held by the truth.

Patience is the capacity for being still when all around is tempest-tossed.

We are ever to live in the power of the thought that we may miss an opportunity.

The stillness that wind has in it the breath of health.

God can do much in five minutes of man's time if no more can be spared honestly.

## BEREA COLLEGE

## WINTER TERM OPENED

JANUARY 2,

With Largest Crowd of Students Ever Gathered in Eastern Kentucky.

SPECIAL PAIRS will be taken to provide for still others who are delayed by high water, or by schools not yet finished.

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The law separating church and state in France was amended in the Chamber of Deputies, the bill of amendment having a vote of 413 for 166 against it. The general purpose of the amendment is to find new ways and means

## A BRIGHT YEAR AHEAD.

Of course a man who wants to grumble can find plenty of things to grumble about no matter where he is or how much he has. But he is foolish. When things are going well let us cheer up and enjoy them.

Kentucky is booming and so are her neighbor states. Among the hills and mountains where this paper goes, there is coal worth probably many million dollars, and lumber, still growing in the trees, worth millions more. The roads are getting better and the railroads are coming. That makes everything more valuable. The farmers are learning how to raise larger and better crops and they will have a better harvest this year than last. The school teachers are more ambitious and study to learn more, and the schools will be better taught this year than last. More of the boys and girls are going to college this year and they will be happier, kinder and smarter than last year. The churches and Sunday Schools are helping to give people more religion of the right sort, and there will be more truth and honesty this year than last. The moonshine stills are going fast, the saloons have been shut out of a lot of counties in our state, and there will be fewer murders and more happy homes this year than last. The laws are being better enforced, the grafters are going to prison and poor men are beginning to get their rights. God has been doing all He could to make us and our country better this last year, and so we have a grander and better year before us than any that has gone. Three cheers for the new year.



BOYS LEARNING TO USE TOOLS

to work out the separation law made necessary by the refusal of the church authorities to cooperate with the original arrangements.

The Algerian conference providing for Moroccan reforms, having been ratified by all the nations concerned, the treaty was signed by representatives of the different powers on the 31st December in Madrid, Spain.

Secretary of State Root has received a letter signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, Dr. Lyman Abbott and other prominent citizens of New York, urging him to use the moral influence of the government to stop the horrors in the Congo.

Half the town of Arica in the province of Biaca, Chile, has been destroyed by an earthquake, and other towns in the neighborhood are reported to have suffered more or less severely.

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

A few weeks ago the Roosevelt Third Term National League was

his business and won the confidence of the nation in eight years of faithful service, continue as leader four years or even eight more. But the United States has not gotten to such a place that there is only one man in the country fit to be its president. It could still survive if Roosevelt gave up his position in March 1909. And there are very good reasons why a man whose promises are so important as those of a country's president should stick to them. Let the president keep his word. The country will survive.

On December 31, 1906, the wealth of the United States touched the \$116,000,000,000 mark, and exceeded that of Great Britain and Germany combined, which stand second and third in the roll of nations.

Announcement was made on December 31st, that John D. Rockefeller had made a gift of \$3,000,000 to the University of Chicago.

Race rioting has broken out afresh

of what he saw and did and heard during his stay of three days on the isthmus. He says that this country never made a better investment than the purchase of the canal and railway property for \$10,000,000.

## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

A riot took place in Searles, late at night on December 24, in which three men were killed. The trouble was between mine guards and striking miners of the West Kentucky coal mines. It is said that the Rivers and Harbors Bill is not likely to give money for the improvements on the Big Sandy and upper Cumberland rivers.

Kentucky members of Congress hope to have a conference this week with the chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee in regard to government improvements of the Ohio River. They are reasonably confident that the River and Harbor Bill will

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## The Mountain Champion.

Mountaineers Show Their Character by the Large Numbers Which Are Coming to Berea this Winter.

Winter Term Opens with a Rush. College Carriage Meets Every Train.—Many Coming on Horseback and on Foot.

The winter term of Berea College was officially opened by an assembly in the College Chapel at eight o'clock Wednesday morning, January 24.

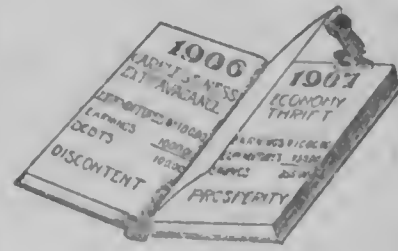
Really the offices had been crowded two days before the opening, as students were coming in a little ahead of time to secure the best rooms and other advantages.

The full force of teachers and College officers were present, completely filling the great platform in the Chapel. The opening worship was opened with prayer by Prof. Dodge, after which President Frost spoke a few words of hearty welcome and encouragement. The Faculty then withdrew the Deans taking their places in their different offices, and the students were dismissed a part at a time to be classified and organized for the work of the year.

With surprisingly little confusion the great army is being formed into divisions and subdivisions, so that each student is placed with a group of others like him, if where he can make the most rapid progress.

## AN APPROPRIATE TIME

TO TURN OVER A NEW LEAF, TO BREAK OFF EXTRAVAGANT HABITS AND BEGIN TO SAVE MONEY



is the first of a new year. While the present prosperous times make it an easy matter to earn money, history tells us that some day a change

may come and it is best to be prepared for hard times.

A few dollars saved each week or month and deposited in bank will accumulate in a most surprising manner and will soon place one in an independent position. Begin to-day to curtail the careless spending of your earnings. Lay by a little as you go along and make 1907 a year to be remembered as the starting point of your fortune. We will help you by guarding your savings carefully and protecting you from loss.

## BEREA BANK AND TRUST CO.

## WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar.....\$1.00  
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth......55  
White Rose Flour, per Sack......50  
12 Pint Cans......15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon  
All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

## Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store



GIRLS LEARNING TO DO FINE IRONING.

A considerable number of our students were employed as teachers and were unable to be present at the opening of the winter term. Special arrangements are made for these, and they will be coming in the next week, and the week following to take their places in their several classes.

Certainly our Eastern Kentucky is going to make a great advance in education, and the young people who are in Berea this winter will be in the front ranks of the new movement.

## EDITOR'S DESK.

Some interesting papers have lately come to the editor's desk, which are worth a little attention and remark:

The American Society of Equity, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., sends a letter and circulars. The circulars show that it is a society to help the farmers get their rights, especially to help them to get fairer prices for their products. The letter is from J. A. Everitt, president of the society, and says that he has read the account of the burning of the tobacco barns with much sorrow, and to prove that his society was quite opposed to such law breaking, he

offers \$200 to help bring the criminals to justice.

Then there is a bulletin of the American Reciprocal Tariff League which is working to have the United States reduce the tariff on imports from certain other countries provided they will reduce their tariff on some of our most important products, thus guarding and enlarging our trade with other countries. Their plan is certainly a good one. It has been followed with very fine results in the past and would be just as good for the future. We are absolutely opposed to "stand-patism." It always means stagnation. On this earth there is always something better ahead. And those who can think of nothing better ought to be in heaven or some other place, only not on earth to stop the progress of humanity.

The Christian Science Committee has sent out a large sheet of clippings from various newspapers, denouncing it from some of the attacks which have recently been made on it. Very likely some of these attacks were untrue and wrong. Christian Science, however, is a false religion and an absurd faith. It teaches much

truth, but that is the same truth with other churches properly called Christian, teach. It has healed many people of sickness or disease, but they might just as well have been healed by Dowse or a good hypnotist. It has failed in its attempts to heal in unnumbered cases, and always will. It is a mixture of Christianity, philosophy and nonsense which has a peculiar attraction for people who have a little education and want to show how much wiser they are than common people who believe the teachings of Jesus in their simple, plain meaning. No real, thorough scholar, who understood philosophy and theology has ever approved of Christian Science.

There is a very bad famine in the Yangtze Kiang Valley in China and the people are starving by the thousands. The able bodied part of the population have in many cases deserted the weak and old and have gone to the cities.

The King of England has called a meeting of parliament for February 2. In his speech he expresses regret at the failure of parliament to settle the education question.



YOUNG MEN WHO WORK ON COLLEGE FARM.

organized in Chicago. Those who are starting it believe that Roosevelt is the only man in whom the country has enough confidence to entrust itself for guidance in the great problems lying before it, and hope that the people of the country will force the President to accept the office again in 1909, in spite of his having said several times that he would not be candidate again. It might be better for the country to have the custom formed by Washington of refusing to accept a third term, broken. There might be very good reasons why it would be best for the country to have a president who had learned

in Mississippi, and Governor Vandamm has ordered troops to the scene of the new trouble.

The president and his family have gone to Mrs. Roosevelt's country estate in Virginia to spend the holidays.

The surplus in the United States Treasury on December 31st will be \$25,000,000, three times the amount at the same period last year.

W. J. Bryan, in an interview at Topeka, Kans., last Thursday, practically admitted he would be a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination in 1908.

The president's message on the Panama Canal is mainly a narrative

provide a pretty liberal sum for Ohio River improvements.

Lee county voted against open schools in a local option election held under the County Unit law.

Kentucky's mineral products for the year of 1905 were valued at \$14,871,811, according to a summary issued by the United States Geological Survey.

A purse with little money lost in Berea last Saturday. Finder bring to CITIZEN Office and receive reward.





### POWER OF SONG.

Sing from the fullness of your heart.  
Sing from the joy of living;  
Sing as the bird in crowded mart,  
Sing, love and pleasure giving.

Sing while you work—'tis labor's creed,  
Sing madrigals to duty;  
Sing while you play—'tis pleasure's need,  
Sing to the praise of beauty.

Sing in the morning when you rise,  
Sing in the gloom of even;  
Sing messages to Paradise,  
Sing passing souls to Heaven!

Mrs. M. L. Payne, in Chicago Record-Herald.

## THE GRAFTERS

By FRANCIS LYND

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### CHAPTER XXVIII.—CONTINUED.

"This is no time to quarrel," he said. "The thing to be done is to stop this train without getting ourselves stepped open by that fellow behind the headlight yonder. The stop-signals prove that Hawk and the others are doing their best, but we must do ours. What do you say, Halkett?"

"There is only one thing," replied the superintendent; "we've got to make the Irishman run ahead fast enough and far enough to give us room to stop or take a siding."

The governor planned it in a few curt sentences. Was there a weapon to be had? Danforth, the private secretary, roused from his nap in the wicker chair, was able to produce a serviceable revolver. Two minutes later, the sleep still tingling in his nerves to augment another tingling less pleasurable, the secretary had spanned the terrible gap separating the car from the engine and was making his way over the coal, snatching his handkerchief in token of his peaceful intentions.

He was charged with a message to Callahan, mandatory in its first form, and bribe-promising in its second; and he was covered from the forward vestibule of the private car by a revolver in the hands of a resolute and determined state executive.

"One of them's comin' ahead over the coal," warned James Shovel; and Callahan found his hammer.

"Run ahead an' take a siding, is it?" he shouted, glaring down on the messenger. "I have me arders fr'm better men than him that sint you. Go back an' tell him so."

"You'll be paid if you do, and you'll be shot if you don't," yelled the secretary, persuasively.

"Tell the boss he can't shoot two av us to wast; an' the wan that's left 'll slap on the air," was Callahan's answer; and he slapped off a little to bring the following train within easy striking distance.

Danforth went painfully and carefully back with this defiance, and while he was bridging the nerve-trying gap, another station with the stop-board down and red lights frantically swinging was passed with a roar and a whistle shriek.

"What are they doing now?" called Callahan to his freeman.

"They've gone inside again," was the reply.

"Go back an' thry the tank," was the command; and Jimmy Shovel climbed over the coal and let himself down feet foremost into the manhole. When he slid back to the footplate his legs were wet to the mid shin.

"It's only up to there," he reported, measuring with his hand.

Callahan looked at his watch. There was yet a full hour's run ahead of him, and there was no more than a scant foot of water in the tank with which to make it.

Thereafter he forgot the Naught-seven, and whatever menace it held for him, and was concerned chiefly with the thing mechanical. Would the water last him through? He had once made 170 miles on a special run with the 1,010 without refilling his tank; but that was with the light engine alone. Now he had the private car behind him, and it seemed at times to pull with all the drag of a heavy train.

But one expedient remained, and that carried with it the risk of his life. An engine, not overburdened, uses less water proportionately to miles run as the speed is increased; he could outpace the safe-guarding mail, save water—and take the chance of being shot in the back from the forward vestibule of the Naught-seven when he had gained lead enough to make a main-line stop safe for the men behind him.

Callahan thought once of the child mothered by the Sisters of Loretto in the convent at the capital, shut his eyes to that and to all things extraneous, and sent the 1,010 about her business. At the first reversed curve he lunged out of his window for a backward look. Fischer's headlight had disappeared and his protection was gone.

On the rear platform of the private car four men watched the threatening second section fade into the night.

"Our max has thought better of it," said the governor, marking the increased speed and the disappearance of the menacing headlight.

Guilford's sigh of relief was almost a groan.

"My God!" he said; "it makes me cold to think what might happen if he should pull us over into the other state!"

But Halkett was still smarting from

the indignities put upon him, and his comment was a vindictive threat.

"I'll send that damned Irishman over the road for this, if it is the last thing I ever do!" he declared; and he confirmed it with an oath.

But Callahan was getting his punishment as he went along. He had scarcely settled the 1,010 into her gait for the final run against the falling water supply when another station came in sight. It was a small cattle town, and in addition to the swinging red lights and a huge bonfire to illuminate the yards, the obstructionists had torn down the loading corral and were piling the lumber on the track.

Once again Callahan's nerve flickered, and he shut off the steam. But before it was too late he reflected that the barrier was meant only to scare him into stopping. One minute later the air was full of flying splinters, and that danger was passed. But one of the broken planks came through the cab window, missing the engineer by no more than a hand's-breadth. And the shower of splinters, sucked by the whirl of the train, broke glass in the private car and sprinkled the quartet on the platform with split kindling and wreckage.

"What was that?" gasped the receiver.

Halkett pointed to the bonfire, receding like a fading star in the rearward distance.

"Our friends are beginning to throw stones, since clouds won't stop him," he said.

Bucks shook his head.

"If that is the case, we'll have to do something on our own account. The next obstruction may derail us."

Halkett stepped into the car and pulled the cord of automatic air.

"No good," he muttered. "The Irishman bled our tank before he started. Help me set the hand brakes, a couple of you."

Danforth and the governor took hold of the brake wheel with him, and for a minute or two the terrible speed slackened a little. Then some part of the disused hand-gear gave way under the three-man strain and that hope was gone.

"There's one thing left," said the superintendent, indomitable to the last. "We'll uncouple and let him drop us behind."

The space in the forward vestibule was narrow and cramped, and with the strain of the dragging car to make the pin stick, it took two of them lying flat, waiting for the back-surge moment and wiggling it for slack, to pull it. The coupling dropped out of the hook and the engine shot ahead to the length of the safety chains; thus far, but no farther.

Halkett stood up.

"It's up to you, Danforth," he said, raising his voice to be heard above the pounding roar of the wheels. "You're the youngest and lightest; get down on the 1,010's brake-beam and unhook those chains."

The secretary looked once into the trap with the dodging jaws and the backward-flying bottom and declined the honor.

"I can't get down there," he cried. "And I shouldn't know what to do if I could."

Once more the superintendent exhibited his nerve. He had nothing at stake save a desire to defeat Callahan; but he had the persistent courage of the bull-terrier. With Bucks and the secretary to steady him he lowered himself in the gap till he could stand upon the brake-beam of the 1,010's tender and grope with one free hand for the hook of the nearest safety-chain. Death nipped at him every time the engine gave or took up the slack of the loose coupling, but he dodged and hung on until he had satisfied himself.

"It's no good," he announced, when they had dragged him by main strength back to a footing in the narrow vestibule. "The hooks are bent into the links. We're due to go wherever that damned Irishman is taking us."

Shovel was firing and the trailing smoke and cinders quickly made the forward vestibule untenable. When they were driven in, Bucks and the receiver went through to the rear platform, where they were presently joined by Halkett and Danforth.

"I've been trying the air again," said the superintendent, "but it's no go. What's next?"

The governor gave the word.

"Wait," he said; and the four of them clung to the hand-rails, swaying and bending to the bounding lurches of the flying car.

Miles after miles reels from beneath the relentless wheels, and still the speed increases. Station Donnell is passed, and now the pace is so furious that the watchers on the railed platform cannot make out the signals in the volleying wake of dust. Station Schofield is passed, and again the signals, if any there be, are swiftly drowned in the gray dust-smother. From Schofield to Agua Caliente is but a scant ten miles; and as the flying train rushes on toward the state boundary, two faces in the quartet of watchers show tense and drawn under the yellow light of the Pintch platform lamp.

The governor swings himself unsteadily to the right-hand railing and the long look ahead brings the twinkling arc-stair of the tower light on Brezeland Inn into view. He turns to Guilford, who has fallen limp into one of the platform chairs.

"In five minutes more we shall pass Agua Caliente," he says. "Will you kill the Irishman, or shall I?" Guilford's lips move, but there is no audible reply; and Bucks takes Danforth's weapon and passes quickly and alone to the forward vestibule.

The station of Agua Caliente swings into the field of 1,010's electric headlight. Callahan's tank has been bone dry for 20 minutes, and he is watching the glass water-gauge where the water shows now only when the

engine lurches heavily to the left. He knows that the crown-sheet of the fire-box is bare, and that any moment it may give down and the end will come. Yet his gauntleted hand never falls from the throttle-bar to the air cock, and his eyes never leave the bubble appearing at long intervals in the heel of the water-glass.

Shovel has stopped firing, and is hanging out of his window for the straining look ahead. Suddenly he drops to the footplate to grip Callahan's arm.

"See!" he says. "They have set the switch to throw us in on the siding!" In one motion the flutter of the exhaust ceases, and the huge ten-wheeler buckles to the sudden setting of the brakes. The man standing in the forward vestibule of the Naught-seven lowers his weapon. Apparently it is not going to be necessary to kill the engineer after all.

But Callahan's nerve has failed him only for the moment. There is one chance in ten thousand that the circumambulating side track is empty; one and one only, and no way to make sure of it. Beyond the station, as Callahan well knows, the siding comes again into the main line, and the switch is a straight-rail "safety." Once again the thought of his motherless child flickers into the engineer's brain; then he releases the air and throws his weight backward upon the throttle-bar. Two gasps and a heart-beat decide it; and before the man in the vestibule can level his weapon and fire, the one-car train has shot around the station, heaving and lurching over the uneven rails of the siding, and grinding shrilly over the points of the safety switch to race on the down grade to Meigs.

At the mining-camp the station is in darkness save for the goggle eyes of an automobile drawn up beside the platform, and deep silence reigns but for the muffled, irregular thud of the auto-car's motor. But the beam of the 1,010's headlight shows the small station building massed by men, a score of them poling for a spring to the platforms of the private car when the slackening speed shall permit. A bullet tears into the woodwork at Callahan's elbow, and another breaks the glass of the window beside him, but he makes the stop as steadily as if death were not snipping at him from behind and roaring in his ears from the belly of the burned engine.

"De doompng yer fire lively, now, Jimmy, hy," he says, dropping from the box to help. And while they wrestle with the dumping-bar, these two, the poling figures have swarmed upon the Naught-seven, and a voice is lifted above the babel of others in sharp protest.

"Put away that rope, boys! There's law here, and by God, we're going to maintain it!"

At this a man pushes his way out of the thick of the crowd and climbs to a seat beside the chauffeur in the waiting automobile.

"They've got him," he says shortly. "To the hotel for all you're worth, Higgins; our part is to get this on the wires before one o'clock. Full speed; and never mind the rats."

### CHAPTER XXIX. SUNSHI SADIK.

The dawn of a new day was grayed over the capital city, and the newboys were crying lustily in the streets, when David Kent felt his way up the dark staircases of the Kittleton building to knock at the door of Judge Oliver Marston's rooms on the top floor. He was the bearer of tidings, and he made no more than a formal excuse for the unseemly hour when the door was opened by the lieutenant-governor.

"I am sorry to disturb you, Judge Marston," he began, when he had closed the door at his back and was facing the tall thin figure in flannel dressing gown and slippers, "but I imagine I'm only a few minutes ahead of the crowd. Have you heard the news of the night?"

"I have heard nothing, Mr. Kent. Have a cigar?"—passing the box of unutterable stogies.

"Thank you; not before breakfast," was the hasty reply. Then, without another word of preface: "Judge Marston, for the time being you are the governor of the state, and I have come to—"

"One moment," interrupted his listener. "There are some stories that read better for a foreword, however brief. What has happened?"

"This: last night it was the purpose of Governor Bucks and Receiver Guilford to go to Gaston by special train, in some manner, which has not yet been fully explained, there was a confusion of orders. Instead of proceeding eastward, the special was switched to the tracks of the Western Division; was made the first section of the fast mail, which had orders to run through without stop. You can imagine the result."

Marston got upon his feet slowly and began pacing the length of the long room. Kent waited, and the shrill cries of the newboys floated up and in through the open windows. When the judge finally came back to his chair the saturnine face was gray and haggard.

"I hope it was an accident that can be clearly proved," he said; and a moment later: "You spoke of Bucks and Guilford; were there others in the private car?"

"Two others; Halkett, and the governor's private secretary."

"And were they all killed?"

A great light broke in upon Kent when he saw how Marston had misapprehended. Also, he saw how much it would simplify matters if he should be happy enough to catch the ball in the reactionary bound.

"They are all alive and uninjured, to the best of my knowledge and belief; though I understand that one of them narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of an excited mob."

(To Be Continued.)

## LOG-ROLLING DAYS.

### ORIGIN OF PHRASE COMMON TO POLITICS.

On Southern Plantations in the Old Times It Meant a Period of Hard Work Followed by Frolic and Merriment.

Everybody knows the meaning of "log-rolling" in political parlance. In plain language, it means: "You tickle me and I'll tickle you," or "You vote for my bill and I'll vote for yours." The original meaning may not be so well known to city readers, says the Lynchburg (Va.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. The word came from the plantation. It is now almost obsolete in this part of Virginia, because the thing it represents has passed away. The memory of the writer runs back 60 years, when a log-rolling was an annual affair on every big plantation. The practice then was to clear new ground every year for tobacco. Felling the forest trees and preparing the ground for cultivation was no small undertaking. First the undergrowth was cleared away and then the big trees were attacked by the ax brigade, consisting, on our plantation, of ten or twelve men. I well remember the scene. It impressed me in my boyhood as real work and it was hard work. A dozen axes, wielded by strong arms, rang continually, and ever and anon a great tree, the growth of a century, fell to the earth with a tremendous crash. The new ground was about 20 acres in extent, or, as it was usually spoken of by planters, 100,000 tobacco hills, allowing 5,000 hills to the acre. When the trees were felled the work was not half done. The branches had to be cut off and prepared for fuel and the great trunks had to be cut into manageable lengths.

The log-rolling was invested with all the interest that attaches to an athletic game and festival as well. A big dinner was prepared for the occasion, and plenty of whiskey was provided. The latter was seldom slighted by any of the men. The hands from the adjoining plantations were invited and there was always friendly rivalry between the crews of the several plantations and between the men on the same plantation. The big logs furnished excellent means of testing the manhood of the contestants in a trial which taxed their muscular powers. Hand sticks were placed under the log, and as many men were assigned to the log as its weight required. Couples were chosen nearly equal in strength. Then if a man outlifted his fellow at the other end of the stick and brought him to his knees, or as the phrase was, "pulled him down," he was proclaimed victor. If, then, the same man pulled down all other contestants in succession, he carried off the pennant, so to speak, for that occasion, and if equally successful at other log-rollings that season, was declared the champion strong man of the neighborhood. The contest was carried on with perfect good humor and sometimes with great bluntness, many exchanges of wit and sharp repartee.

It was a much-coveted honor to come out victor in a log-rolling contest. After the work of the day a dance to the music of the banjo usually followed at night and the merry-making continued into the small hours of the morning. The incidents of the day furnished themes for discussion and conversation for months.

Another great event on the plantation was the corn-shucking. The affair is called in the north a "husking bee," but in this part of the world it is a "corn-shucking." Here the envelope of the ear is called the shuck, and the cob the husk. If you should send a negro to bring you some husks he would bring you cobs. The corn was hauled and thrown out in a long pile, containing from 500 to 2,000 or more bushels of corn. Then a bright moonlight night is selected and the hands of the neighboring plantations are invited. They are not slow to respond. Soon a big crowd is on the ground and work and fun begin. A leader is chosen who has a loud voice and some skill in music. He takes his place on top of and runs from end to end of the pile, singing a couplet, and all the assembly responds with another couplet or joins in the refrain. The music is wild and weird, but the effect is pleasing, especially at a little distance. The leader does not shuck much corn, but he is the most important and most valuable man in the party, because he calms the crowd and keeps all awake and in good humor. The work continues till midnight and sometimes later. It is followed by the big supper and the inevitable dance.

### Cow in Strawstack Ten Days.

Ten days ago William Howlischer, residing southwest of this city, lost one of his milch cows, and, feeling positive that the animal had strayed away, advertised his loss in the newspapers. The advertisement, however, failed to bring the usual results.

Howlischer had abandoned hope of ever finding his cow again, when, on passing near a large straw stack on the farm, his attention was attracted by a noise which seemed to come from within the stack. Securing a lantern he traveled a long, dark passageway in the stack made by the stock, at the end of which he found the missing cow, which had got fast in the passage and could not extricate herself. She was given her freedom and does not seem to be much the worse for her experience—Wapakoneta, O., special in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Tulips,	Palms, Ferns,
<b>RICHMOND GREENHOUSES</b> Phone 188, RICHMOND, KY.	
Cut Flowers, Designs,	Church and Parlor Decorations.

**THE HOUSECLEANING SEASON**  
In here, and every housewife wants one or more pieces of new FURNITURE, CARPET or MATTING.

**Take a Look Through Our Stock**  
It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

**IF IT'S FROM US, IT'S GOOD.**  
New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

**CRUTCHER & EVANS,**  
Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky. Day Phone 73, Night Phone 47-46.

**Carriage Satisfaction Here.**

Buggies  
Phaetons  
Runabouts  
Surries  
Traps  
Durable  
Graceful  
Useful  
Comfortable  
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.

No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom. Qualities up to Top-notch.

**We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.  
Get our prices.**

**KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,**  
C. F. HIGGINS, Prop. Richmond, Ky.

**Combination Offer.**

The Citizen for a whole year, and a popular \$1.50 book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky", for **\$1.50.**

Through special arrangements with the publisher of this book, a large second edition has been printed, and the subscribers of The Citizen are to have the advantage of the great saving on this lot of books. Call or write today and get both book and paper for the price of the book.

"The Mountain People of Kentucky" was written by a mountain man for the mountain people, and should be in the hands of every Kentuckian, and who are interested in Kentucky.

This offer applies to both new and old subscribers who pay one year in advance. Call or address

**THE CITIZEN BEREKA, KY.**

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DENTIST.  
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**S. R. BAKER**  
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Office hours from 8 to 4  
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**C. F. Hanson,**  
LICENSED EMBALMER AND  
UNDERTAKER.  
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night and day.  
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URNS, HEADSTONES,  
STATUARY,  
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Monumental work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner, at reasonable prices, and with dispatch. All our work is guaranteed.

**Golden & Flora,**  
RICHMOND, KY.  
Corner of Main and Collins Streets

**The Citizen**  
BEREKA, KY.  
A weekly paper devoted to the interests of the Mountaineers of Kentucky  
Great Premiums for New Subscriptions  
AGENTS WANTED  
Advertising Rates will be furnished on application



## Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

### TAKE NOTICE.

The Woman's Club has its regular meeting next Tuesday, January 8th, at 7 p. m., in the Happy Thought Parlor of the Ladies' Hall, to continue the study of Browning's "Ring and the Book."

The annual meeting of the Union Church will be held Saturday, January 5th, commencing at noon, when the ladies of the church will serve dinner in the Parish Church House. All members of the church are urged to be present with their families.

Prof. and Mrs. Dodge returned Christmas morning from their trip to Nashville, Tennessee. Prof. Dodge gave a lecture in the Howard Congregational Church, spoke to the students in Fisk University, and had some meetings with the twenty colored students Berea College is keeping there.

Prof. Joseph Dodge, now a teacher in the public schools of East Stone Gap, Virginia, a grand nephew of our Prof. Dodge was visiting here last week.

Word comes of the happy birth of a son on October 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Dean of Vermont. Mrs. Dean is well known to many Bereans as Miss Elsie Partridge, teacher and extension worker here a few years ago. She would be glad to hear from old friends.

Dr. S. H. Baker will occupy part of Mr. C. I. Ogg's house.

Mrs. Jenn Williams died at her home Saturday, of typhoid fever. Her eight year old baby died on Thursday, and the entire family have had the fever.

Miss Ella Lewis and Maury Ricknell returned Sunday from a visit to Mrs. Everett Todd at Speedwell.

Last Friday night Missa Nel Burdette and Bessie March entertained a few friends at the home of Miss Burdette.

Dr. Herndon from Booneville took dinner with Dr. Baker Thursday.

Mr. William Scott left Tuesday for Georgetown, Ky., where he goes to enter school.

The Clio Club held its first open meeting at the home of Mrs. East Sunday night. Quite a course of refreshments was served.

Monday night several young people gathered at the home of Mrs. Scott to watch the old year out. They report a pleasant time.

Mr. Oscar Hubbard and Miss Mary Hannon were united in marriage at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Hiram Pitts. We extend our congratulations to the happy pair.

Mr. Lewis Parks and wife from Cincinnati, O., arrived Monday for an extended visit with his parents in Jackson, county.

Miss Sue Barker spent a few days with Mrs. Laura Hubbard last week.

Mrs. L. L. Isaacs of Irvine is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Mr. Roy C. Jackson, who was called home in November on account of his brother's death, has returned to Illinois.

Misses Hattie and Fannie Mayers from Jackson county, and also Dorcas Wilds will be in school this winter.

Mrs. Sallie Adams returned Monday from a two weeks' visit in Richmond.

Mr. Allen Wallace spent Christmas with his folks, but has returned to Jellico, Tenn.

Mr. A. E. Short has moved to his farm about three miles from town. Mrs. Spurrlock will move into the house recently occupied by Mr. Short.

### College Items.

Miss Smith, a new teacher from St. Louisville, O., arrived Sunday.

Miss Cameron is being detained in New York on account of the serious illness of her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Huelins Allen of Huff City, Tenn. are visiting in Berea.

Miss Lottie M. Osborne, graduate of 1905, writes that she is teaching at Painesville, O.

Mr. Grover Faulkner, a former student, called on friends in Berea Saturday.

The socials given Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and Saturday night by Miss Corwin at Ladies' Hall were greatly enjoyed by all who attended.

A reception was given Friday night at Ladies' Hall by President Frost and Miss Welch for Prof. and Mrs. Rinnold.

Miss Grace Cornwell is visiting at her home this week.

Secretary Gamble has been on the sick list for several days.

For Sale;—Fifty-nine acres of land three miles from Berea, close to the Berea and Kingston Pike; near the school house. For further particulars apply to Richard Kimbrell.

### Ordination of Mr. Hudson.

Last week Thursday night, December 27th, Mr. Howard Hudson was ordained a minister of the gospel in the Union Church. Mr. Hudson was licensed to preach some years ago in his home church, Baptist, in Massachusetts. Since coming to Berea he has been doing splendid and efficient Christian work in Blue Lick, Narrow Gap and Ferristown. It was thought by the Union Church that his work might be still more effective if he were formally set apart and ordained, and so a few weeks ago the church voted to do this and appointed a committee to arrange a time and program.

The program arranged was a very interesting one and was enjoyed by a large audience. It was opened with the doxology and invocation by Dr. Thomson. "Coronation" was sung. Dr. Thomson read an appropriate scripture lesson from 1st Peter 5:1-11. Prof. Dodge offered prayer. Director Rigby sang "He Leadeth Me," a beautiful sacred solo. Prof. Dodge, clerk of the church, read from the minutes the action of the church authorizing the ordination. Prof. Pitts then presented a strong sermon on the text "Come with me and I will make you fishers of men." Then President Frost, Prof. Rine, Dr. Cook, Prof. Dodge and Dr. Thomson laid their hands on Mr. Hudson's head as he knelt and Dr. Thomson offered a fervent ordaining prayer, while the church members and other Christians in the room stood.

Dr. Cook gave the "charge to the pastor" and the right hand of fellowship welcoming him to the class of those who will "set apart" for God's special work, are therefore only to be the more united to and sympathetic with their fellow men. President Frost then spoke of the interest the College had in Mr. Hudson and this ordination service. A hymn was sung and the Rev. Mr. Hudson pronounced the benediction, and was then cordially greeted personally by his many friends from the congregation.

### Instructions to Correspondents

1. Write with pen and ink not with pencil.
2. Write very plainly, and take special care in writing the names of people and places, to write plainly, to spell correctly and begin such names with capital letters. Begin names of months and days with capital.
3. Do not number the items of your news, 1, 2, 3, etc., as these paragraphs are numbered.
4. Read over the news you have sent in before you send it, and again when published in the paper, and see how the spelling, wording, punctuation, an arrangement of sentences has been changed by the editor, and make your news more like it next time so the editor will have less correcting to do.
5. Write out the names of months and days of the week, and other words in full, just as they should be printed. Do not abbreviate them.
6. If you receive a copy of these instructions with some paragraph especially marked with a pencil, pay special attention to the instructions marked.
7. When it is plain who the person is without the title "Mr." or "Miss," omit these titles. "Mrs." should not be omitted.
8. Begin the first word in every sentence with a capital. Do not begin words in the middle of a sentence with capitals unless they ought to have capitals according to rule 2.
9. In writing numbers spell them out, such as "two, six," instead of "2, 6," unless you are writing a sum of money or a date. Dates should be written like this: the 26th of July or July 26, and money with the usual signs, as "\$6.00."

A new steel buggy tire was found on the pike near Welch's store a few days ago. Lower can receive information about it by calling at Citizen Office and paying for this ad.

## The Taking Cold Habit

The old cold goes; a new one quickly comes. It's the story of a weak throat, weak lungs, a tendency to consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral breaks up the taking-cold habit. It strengthens, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about it.

"I had a terrible cold, and nothing relieved me. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it promptly broke up my cold, stopped my cough, and eased every part of my body. It did wonderful work for me."—MRS. E. L. LEE, Toledo, Ohio.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured at SASSAPARILLA, PILLS, HAIR VIGOR.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills, just one pill each night.

### WITH ACID

Railroader and a Woman Kill Themselves in County Jail.

Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Frank Delaney, a railroad man, succeeded in a bold attempt to end his life and the life of a woman who occupied a cell in the Elmira county jail. The woman was Hattie Wells, awaiting sentence for abducting a young girl and harboring her for immoral purposes. Delaney possessed a power of attorney for the woman and when he called at the jail and stated that he wished to consult her regarding the signing of important papers there was no objection on the part of the warden, who sent a guard along with him. The guard stood close by while the man and woman were conferring together, when suddenly Delaney drew from his pocket a bottle of carbolic acid and passed it through the bars. The woman seized it and swallowed the contents. Instantly Delaney pressed a second bottle to his own lips. The guard sprang upon him, but the man fought fiercely for a moment and then collapsed. He died before a physician could be called. When the door of the cell was unbolted the woman lay dying on the floor. She died within a short time.

### Tackled Two Robbers.

York, Neb., Jan. 1.—C. C. Morris, night agent for the Burlington, grappled with two masked robbers and beat them off. One stood guard over him while the other rifled the cash drawer. Grabbing a fire shovel, Morris struck his guard a stunning blow. Then he grappled with the robber at the drawer, who had his hands full of money. They fought their way to the platform and were engaged in a terrific struggle when the other robber recovered. He came to the platform, called to his companion, and they ran away. The robbers secured a few dollars.

### Soldiers Give Evidence.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 1.—The official investigation of the disturbances between a streetcar conductor and negro soldiers the night before Christmas has been completed, and it is learned that Private Stewart, Troop F, Ninth cavalry, threw bricks into the electric car. Private Stewart will be court-martialed. There was no hesitation on the part of either the negro or the white soldiers in telling what they knew, and the investigation developed that Stewart jumped through a window and threw bricks, although he did not take part in the fight in the car.

### Jeffries Signs to Fight.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—Articles were signed by William Delaney, representing James J. Jeffries, and H. F. Taylor, representing the Rhyolite Athletic club, for a fight for the heavyweight championship of the world and a \$30,000 purse at Rhyolite, Nev., next April, between Jeffries and William Squires of Australia. The fight is to be with five-ounce gloves under Marquis of Queensberry rules. Taylor has received a cablegram from Squires saying that he is ready to start for America.

### Sentenced to Death.

Dayton, O., Dec. 28.—Ray Fowler was sentenced to die in the electric chair May 2 for the murder of his sweetheart, Mamie Haggerty, Aug. 15 last. The murder followed the girl's refusal of Fowler's proposal of marriage.

### THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$5.00@7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@4.00; cows, \$2.25@5.00; half-bred, \$2.00@4.50; Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$2.00@6.00; lambs, \$3.00@7.50; Calves, \$2.25@5.00; Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$4.00@5.00; mixed and heavy packing, \$3.00@4.00; light grades, \$3.00@4.75; pigs and roughs, \$4.00@5.15; Wheat—No. 2 red, 74c; No. 3, 73c; No. 4, 72c; Oats—No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30c.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Shipping steers, \$3.50@5.00; export cattle, \$5.00@6.00; butcher cattle, \$4.00@5.00; heifers, \$3.00@4.50; fat cows, \$2.00@4.25; milkers and springers, \$2.00@5.00; Sheep and Lambs—Choice yearlings, \$4.00@5.00; weathers, \$3.00@5.00; mixed, \$2.50@5.00; ewes, \$2.00@5.00; spring lambs, \$5.00@6.00; Calves—Heats, \$3.00@5.00; Mediums and heavy, \$4.00@5.00; Yorkers, \$4.00@5.00; pigs, \$3.00@5.00; steers, \$4.00@5.00; roughs, \$3.00@5.00.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Prime dry-fed, \$5.00@7.00; choice fat steers, \$4.50@6.50; half-bred, \$3.50@5.50; fat cows, \$2.50@4.50; butchers, \$3.50@5.50; milkers and springers, \$2.50@5.50; Sheep and Lambs—Choice yearlings, \$4.00@5.00; weathers, \$3.00@5.00; mixed, \$2.50@5.00; ewes, \$2.00@5.00; spring lambs, \$5.00@6.00; Calves—Heats, \$3.00@5.00; Mediums and heavy, \$4.00@5.00; Yorkers, \$4.00@5.00; pigs, \$3.00@5.00; steers, \$4.00@5.00; roughs, \$3.00@5.00.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, \$4.00@5.00; prime, \$3.00@5.00; utility butchers, \$2.50@4.50; heifers, \$3.00@4.50; fat cows and bulls, \$2.00@4.00; fresh cows, \$2.50@4.00; Sheep and Lambs—Prime weathers, \$3.00@5.00; good mixed, \$2.50@4.50; lambs, \$3.00@5.00; Calves—Veal, \$4.00@5.00; Hogs—Heavy hogs, mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$3.75@5.75; light Yorkers and pigs, \$3.75@5.00.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 76c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 74c; Corn—No. 2 mixed, 44c@44c; Oats—No. 2 mixed, 37c@37c; Rye—No. 2, 71c; 72c; Lard—48c; Bulk meats—\$3.75; Bacon—\$10.00; Hogs—\$5.00@6.00; Cattle—\$2.00@3.00; Sheep—\$2.00@4.75; Lambs—\$4.25@7.75.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 75c; corn, 42c; oats, 37c; rye, 66c; cloverseed, \$3.20.

1907 JANUARY 1907						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

## A WEEK'S HAPPENINGS

RELATING TO AFFAIRS IN THIS AND ADJOINING STATES.

An Affray in a Kentucky Hamlet In Which Two Persons Are Fatally Wounded—Shooting Affray in Lee County—Other Mention.

Sergeant, Ky., Dec. 28.—One killed and another fatally wounded formed a tragedy on Boone's Fork. Will Ells-wick, 21, and Clark Vanover, 21, were the participants. Ells-wick struck Vanover three times across the forehead with a shotgun, knocking him to the ground. Regarding his foothold, Vanover fired two shots from a Colt's revolver, one of which entered Ells-wick's right side, rousing up past the heart, killing him instantly. Flourishing his revolver in midair, Vanover walked into the hotel of William War-riek, near where the tragedy occurred, and with an oath declared "there is more blood in my gun," and attempted to take the life of Warriek. Vanover then swooned from loss of blood. He will die. He was known as a desperado.

### Feudists Meet.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27.—Hiram Mullins and his son William were shot and fatally wounded in a feud battle fought at their home with a gang of desperadoes headed by Charles and Bud Little and John Brewer. There had been a feud of long standing between the Little and Mullins families. When the men met, the Littles fired on the Mullins. The latter made a running fight to their home, where they barricaded themselves. The Littles followed, shooting as they came. They surrounded Mullins' home, firing Winchester rifles and revolvers. The house was riddled with bullets and every window was broken. The battle ceased only when both the Mullins were shot down. Over 200 shots were fired. Hiram Mullins was shot through the abdomen, and was brought to the hospital here for treatment.

### Four Persons Wounded.

Tullahoma, Tenn., Dec. 27.—During a shooting affray in a billiard room here Mel Parker was wounded four times and is reported to be dying. Henry Brinkley was shot in the back, James Holt in the hip, J. D. Baxter in the back and Tom Pirtle in the head. The origin of the trouble is apparently unknown, but it seems that Brinkley and Parker were first involved and then the shooting became general. With the exception of Brinkley and Parker the wounded were, however, noncombatants.

### Mountain Tragedies.

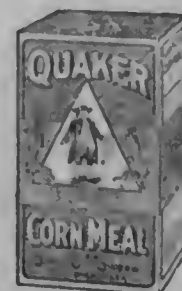
Lexington, Ky., Dec. 28.—In the Lee county mountains Daniel Watson, a prominent merchant, shot and instantly killed Daniel Horne. Horne is alleged to have attacked Watson with a knife, cutting his clothes to shreds. Watson tried to evade the attack of Horne, when Horne struck a child of Watson. Watson then shot Horne. In a general fight in the Floyd county mountains a deputy sheriff, Samuel Allen, shot and killed John D. Bagley. John Allen was slightly wounded in the fight.

### Rockefeller's Latest.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Announcement was made that John D. Rockefeller has made a gift of \$3,000,000 to the University of Chicago.

### Farms for Sale.

Fifty-acre farms in Mississippi, school and church convenient, good land, well watered, on the railroad. Price, \$1500 to \$2000, according to improvements. Five years time, no interest. Supplies for first year to experienced farmers who can offer good references. For particulars address Southern Commercial Co., Natchez, Miss.



## Quaker Corn Meal

There is no other corn meal like Quaker Corn Meal. It is much better than the other kinds because it is put up in neat, clean packages, thus preserving its flavor and retaining its wholesomeness as no other kind can. Make your corn muffins with Quaker Corn Meal and you will be so pleased and satisfied with the results that Quaker Corn Meal will always have a place in your cooking operations. Quaker Corn Meal is the product of careful and scientific preparation, being a product of the Quaker Cereal Company insured its quality.

G. M. GREEN

MAIN STREET. Phone No. 98. Deliveries made to all parts of the city.

The Charter of the Berea National Bank. No. 8435.

## Treasury Department.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1906.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison and State of Kentucky, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

NOW THEREFORE I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF witness my hand and seal of office this seventeenth day of November, 1906.

[SEAL] T. P. KANE,

Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

Bank opens December 1.

S. E. WELCH, Pres.

WRIGHT KELLY, Vice-Pres.

J. L. GAY, Cashier.

## Ring Phone No. 10

WHEN YOU WANT

## GROCERIES

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

TO ANY PLACE IN TOWN

AGENT FOR  
NAVEN LAUNDRY

J. B. Richardson

## WILL SELL

I am in a position to place you in a business where you can make money. As I have decided to go out of the goods business, I am now ready to make a proposition to any one who is interested.

J. P. BICKNELL,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

## We Are Better Prepared than Ever Before



To please you as to quality and price on Rain Coats, Overcoats, Cloaks, Jackets, and Furs.

Men's Rain Coats \$12.50 and \$15.

Overcoats \$8, \$10, \$12.50 and \$15.

Ladies' Rain Coats \$12.50 and \$15.

Coats and Jackets \$3 to \$12.50.

Furs \$1 up to \$10. We can save you 25 per cent on these goods.

Our line of furnishings is complete and we guarantee to please every customer. There are many methods of doing business, but we believe honest goods at fair prices is the best.

We invite you to see our goods before you buy.

We give 5 per cent rebate when your purchases reach \$10 or over. It pays to save.

Yours Respectfully,

The New Cash Store,

Harris, Rhodus & Co.

BEREA, KY.



# The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.  
A. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

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Six Months . . . . . 60  
Three Months . . . . . 35

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The date after your name on label shows in what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal, notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Beautiful pictures given as premiums to all new subscribers.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

The expression about not caring a red cent may be a misfit. The first one coined, in 1793, has been sold for \$82.

Even a couple that is wedded in a den of lions might be unable to withstand the jaws incidental to married life.

Maxim Gorky declares that the Americans are a gloomy, silent race. And he was here during the latter part of the baseball season, too.

Count Boni de Castellane's degradation may be said to be complete. His colleagues in the French chamber of deputies have refused to listen to his speeches.

Prof. Bailey Willis holds that there is conclusive evidence that the North American continent has been submerged four times and has five times been elevated above the sea.

The St. Louis woman who found her lost hat after a four day's search probably had an exclusive model, the kind that wives tell their husbands about after the bill falls due.

The wife of an Indiana policeman is suing a rich widow on the ground that the defendant made love to her husband. But isn't it customary for one to tell her troubles to a policeman?

Apples grown in Tasmania, south of Australia, are shipped 11,000 miles to British markets, and yet they pay so well that Tasmania apple orchards have sold as high as \$1,100 an acre. Five hundred dollars an acre is a modest valuation.

Church attendance in rural districts, it is said, is greatly decreased by the prevailing "motor fever." The ever-increasing use of the automobile for Sunday touring on country roads banishes the churchgoer who drives with his family to church, for the horse is apt to take fright and life become thereby endangered.

A London medical journal suggests that for the sake of safety steps of stairways should be of standard size, of uniform height and breadth to take the whole foot. An equally necessary reform is the removal of the extra step, which in the dark one thinks is not there, to that other place where in the dark one thinks there is a step, and find only unsustaining air.

The smokeless condition in Berlin is ascribed to the preponderant use of smokeless fuel, in the form of coke and briquettes, the skillful, scientific construction of boiler furnaces and chimneys and finally to the high standard of skill taught and enforced among firemen who stoke furnaces with coal for steam and other purposes. Before a man can assume such a charge in Berlin he must be taught the theory and practice of economical, scientific firing.

The French have a neat way of showing disfavor. When Boni de Castellane, who is a member of the house of deputies, ascended the tribune to make a speech, half of his fellow-members arose and left the chamber, administering such a public snub as has seldom been inflicted. Boni has a reputation as a duelist, but it is doubtful if he will feel impelled to challenge every manly man who took such an opportunity to express an opinion of Castellane's conduct.

Sir Patrick Manson, in his recent lectures on tropical diseases, although accepting the theory that the only mode of transmission of malarial, or malarial, fever is through the bite of the Anopheles mosquito, adds the statement, which will probably be new to most readers, that the mosquitoes are capable of becoming infected by absorbing the blood not merely of human patients, but also of anthropoid apes, and perhaps even of various other mammals, which, in an evolutionary sense, are related to man.

Persons who think the railroad companies do not do all that they might for the comfort of passengers will be interested to hear a report made recently to the Royal Meteorological society in London about the cars on the Uganda railway in Africa. To exist amid armies of wood-eating insects the cars are built of metal. The large ventilators are protected by gauze against mosquitoes. The windows are of green tinted glass, which allows the passenger to see the landscape and at the same time shields him from the glare of the tropical sun.

# The Successful Fight Made on the Trusts

By WILLIAM H. MOODY,  
Attorney-General of the United States.



Trusts and monopolies would never have grown to be a menace to the welfare of this country if they had been denied preferential treatment by the railroads.

The railroads said: "There is law enough. We have ceased to give rebates, anyway." The statement was inconsistent, to say the least. After a time I concluded that the railroads were right as to there being law enough and wrong when they declared that rebates had stopped.

Subsequent events confirmed my conclusions. There have been 90 cases brought against railroads, persons and corporations under the interstate commerce law since Mr. Roosevelt became president, 63 of which are under the Elkins act.

Fines amounting to more than \$350,000 have been levied, and in two instances sentences of imprisonment were imposed. So far 23 persons and corporations have been convicted.

At my suggestion the law was changed so that the courts might send railroad officers to jail.

However, I do not believe that a money fine is a light or ineffectual method of punishment. But the world takes that view. "What," it asks, "do the officers of a railroad care if they are made to pay \$10,000? They have plenty of money." They care a great deal. Usually, they are conspicuous men in business and society and even the church. They are called into court, convicted of breaking the law, and fined like a culprit before a police magistrate. Don't tell me they are indifferent to such shame and to such a stigma. They wear the brand the rest of their lives and are buried with it. But, even so, a day in jail is better still. Imprisonment not only makes the penalty more drastic, but it satisfies public opinion, and, better than all, it is a powerful deterrent.

# Quality of Woman's Loyalty

By MRS. LEONARD MARSHALL.

Every woman is loyal—to a man! This is not necessarily the man she loves. He may be a friend, a chum, a hero she worships, an actor, a curate, or a soldier. Some peg on which to hang her soul's emotions! Her prodigal son, loved beyond all others; her scamp of a brother, for many are the girls who have shielded their brothers from paternal anger, and unconsciously aided and abetted them in wrong-doing. A woman's loyalty is a question of sex. When she takes up a political cause, be sure that cause represents a man—a king, maybe, or the chief of a band of robbers, but he is her ideal for the time being. Loyalty to the best beloved is a matter of course.

To the man she loves she will sacrifice everything. Honor, loyalty, truth—she will learn that which is most foreign to her nature—the secret of golden silence, more potent than speech—and become absolutely fearless when danger is high. The Russians are clever in having utilized women in all their political movements. They know that women under the guidance of a man will work wonders. From Jeanne d'Arc to Flora MacDonald we have no dearth of loyal heroines who risked their lives for the men they pinned their faith to and the cause they had at heart.

Garibaldi's wife, and in our own days Lucie Dreyfus, are undying examples of loyalty.

Napoleon's heroines, from Josephine to Belilotte, were all enthralled by a great man's magnetic personality. Goethe's old age was brightened by the spring-like sweetness of the youthful Bettina. It is this very abandon and ardor of self-sacrifice that makes a woman untrue to herself and disloyal to all but one: yet the more lovable withal for her very frailties. Women are, I grieve to state, rarely loyal to each other.

There are cases of devoted feminine friendships, but they represent a lucca—an armed neutrality. If a man intervenes, that friendship may turn suddenly to an active hatred, fanned by the fiery breath of jealousy. A man might give up the woman he loved to his friend, but such a sacrifice would be impossible to a woman. Love absorbs every faculty of her being, blinding her to right and wrong. Not one woman out of 20 will willingly praise another. It is always: "She is pretty, but what a pity she has such a bad figure," or something to that effect.

# Illusive Love Should Be Banished

By DR. JULIUS BRINKER,  
Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases, Chicago Post Graduate Medical School.

If the people of America would keep the coming generations from inhabiting mad-houses they should abolish indiscriminate marriages, forget that hallucination called love, and choose their life partners on the same principle that a successful cattleman chooses his stock. Like begets like, and the nervous system bows to the law of all life—the law of heredity; the law that governs your life and mine. If we are bundles of unstable nerves and abnormal susceptibilities it is but little trouble to trace the cause back to our forefathers. The youth of to-day should be educated and compelled to choose his mate in the way that fine horses and cattle are chosen. When a man comes to marrying he should choose his wife in the same way that she chooses a new dress.

Love is a wonderful thing. Is is a hallucination, an illusion provided by nature to cause men and women to mate and to procreate the species. But love should be thrust in the background and relegated to the scrap heap of worn-out adages if the health and security of posterity is to be taken into consideration. Do not have your children afflicted with the evils that have been inflicted upon you. Stop falling in love with a pretty face, and get a wife who is healthy and will rear strong and wholesome children.

If there should be a law passed in this country by which men and women would be compelled to undergo physical examinations and have the physical records of their ancestors investigated before a marriage would be allowed it would be the best thing that could possibly happen. If it were possible that this law could be passed hundreds of diseases, ailments and ills would be eradicated from the race.

# GERMAN ATTITUDE

THAT OF TRYING TO ENFORCE AN UNFAIR ALTERNATIVE.

Not a Square Deal First to Increase Tariff Rates and Then Force a Reduction of Our Rates As the Price of Fair Treatment.

In a recent speech of Count Speck von Sternburg at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce no new light has been cast upon the tariff controversy precipitated by the German threat of discrimination against exports from the United States. Accepted as spoken in good faith all of the ambassador's protestations of Germany's earnest desire for amity alike in political and commercial relations, the fact yet remains that Germany is alone responsible for any prospective breach. Naturally the Germans prefer commercial peace, but they have started out to get it on their own terms.

Commercial peace is a good thing, a very necessary thing, for a country which every year sends to the United States \$150,000,000 of its products, most of them products competing with our own labor and industry, and whose steamship lines receive fully as much more for transporting American commerce. A total of \$300,000,000 a year is quite well worth keeping the peace for. The \$220,000,000 a year of American sales to Germany are, on the contrary, mostly of non-competitive products, commodities that are indispensable to German manufacturers.

It is a big stake that Germany is playing for, but she cannot win against a hand full of American trumps. The cards are against her. Her opening suit is a blunder. It is a double tariff with maximum rates placed outrageously high, purely for the purposes of compelling concessions from the American tariff rates and from American customs regulation such as will enable her to crowd larger quantities of competitive goods into the American market.

Obviously Uncle Sam's proper play is to trump the trick by pointing out the fact that in respect to tariff rates and customs regulations, Germany's exports to the United States are treated precisely as the exports of all other countries are treated, and that it would be farcical to suppose that we are going to reduce our own minimum tariff in return for Germany's reduction of her maximum tariff.

Then, when any move shall be made to carry out the threat of subjecting American exports to the penalty of the prohibitive German maximum, the answer should be, must be, a retaliatory increase of tariff rates on all imports from Germany. This play would end the game. With such a certainty in plain sight the German bluff would never be carried to the point of actual operation.

German industrial producers can not afford the loss of a market of \$150,000,000 a year. German steamship lines cannot afford the loss of freight earnings amounting to another \$150,000,000 a year.

It was, of course, not to be expected that Count von Sternburg would incorporate into his Chamber of Commerce speech a recognition of these facts and conditions. That is not what he was there for. To have done so would have been a prodigious stretch of diplomatic candor. He was speaking to orders, and his orders evidently did not authorize any latitude on the question of tariff rates.

Otherwise, the Count might have hinted at the possibility of a square deal in which Germany would undertake to reduce her minimum tariff rates—not her maximum—in return for tariff concessions on the part of the United States.

Such a proposal would at least open the door for negotiation and place the United States in the position of deciding whether or not it would consent to an increase of German competition in manufactures as the price of lower tariff rates on our own exports.

But, as we have said, Germany starts wrong. She starts with a bluff, a threat, a club in her hand. She demands concessions and grants none. It is impossible to see how the United States can deal with such a proposition other than by a peremptory refusal. To yield to Germany's demand in its present form would be a political blunder and an economic crime.

## Using the Cloak of Revision.

It will be noted by those who review such literature to any extent that almost every complaint coming from Democratic sources against any existing conditions are based upon opposition to the protective tariff. If representations from the political opponents of protection were accepted, it would be believed that railroad rebates and the meat packers' wrongdoings, and violations of the pure food laws, as well as all trusts and corporation troubles, are directly due to the existing of protective duties. Tariff revision is urged from such sources as an incident of tariff opposition, and not as a helpful move in any direction. The tariff schedule as at present arranged may not be perfect or beyond improvement, but it will be well to keep the fact in mind that opposition to protection will not be disposed of or materially lessened through attempting to meet the demands of those who are using the cloaks of tariff revisions to cover the forms of opponents to protection.—Arian (Mich.) Times.

# ANOTHER SET OF PATRIOTS.

Want Protection Removed from the Other Fellow's Products.

At its closing session in Chicago the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers adopted a resolution calling upon congress to revise the entire tariff laws bearing upon lumber and its products and calling for general reciprocity between the United States and all countries regarding all timber products.

If all the timber which goes into the construction of an ordinary farm wagon was brought from some foreign country and the duty thereon was paid, and if the duty paid was added to the selling price of the wagon, it would not increase the price so much as 50 cents, but when we consider that lumber is a home production, it is likely the price bears no relation to the duty on material. In so far as American industry is concerned, it matters little whether there is a duty on lumber or whether it is admitted free. Like many other products, the protection on lumber, if it can be said the duty is protective, is a matter of concern to only a limited territory contiguous to some other country like Canada or Mexico, for instance. Lumber of all kinds has increased many dollars per thousand feet during the past few years, while the duty is only two dollars per thousand on cut lumber and less on squared timbers, hence we know that the duty practically has no bearing on the lumber prices. The Wilson law removed the duty on lumber, and Canada, our only competitor, immediately put on an export duty equal to our former tariff. Canada does not want her lumber sent to this country, and hence when we do not put up a discrimination, her laws supply what is missing.

But the plaint of the vehicle manufacturers is an old one. It is the selfish policy that demands cheap raw material and high prices on finished products. The vehicle manufacturers evidently overlooked something. They omitted to ask for a reduction of the tariff on the goods they make for other people.—Iowa City Republican.

## "Almost Obsolete."

An abridged report by cable tells of an address lately delivered at a German institution of learning by Prof. John William Burgess, of Columbia university, New York. In which the statement was made that in the United States protection is an "almost obsolete" doctrine. One must indeed go far from home to learn the news at home. We don't happen to know Prof. John William Burgess, but we should think that as an educational curiosity he might be worth knowing. To declare protection almost obsolete in the United States of all the countries of the world is an exhibit of freakishness in superior intellectual culture that should command a permanent place in some museum. Suitably embalmed and adequately specked the remains could for centuries to come be displayed in a case bearing the inscription: "Strange example of mental eccentricity; a college professor who told the Germans in 1906 that the United States had discarded the economic policy which at that very moment was in full operation and was effective in preventing the Germans from capturing the great American market." Referring to the present epoch, if he could give positive assurance to the German exporters that protection is now or is about to become obsolete in the United States, it would be a great deal of money in John William's pocket.

## Not So Very Wise.

"Few ears are closer to the ground than those of Hon. Shelby Moore Cullom. When that wise old bird pipes for tariff revision it is time for the stand patters to wonder if the sacred and immortal tariff is a good risk."—N. Y. Sun.

There have been times when this same "wise old bird" mistook what he heard with his ear close to the ground. For example, three or four years ago, he was certain that Kaason's foolish bunch of "reciprocity" treaties were going to be ratified with a rush. The treaties were smothered and never saw daylight. Again, a little more than a year ago, he told the Chicago reciprocity conference that the Dingley schedules were sufficiently high to serve as a maximum from which reciprocity concessions might be made. That idea has just been repudiated at the polls. Now the "wise old bird" is eager for an extra session of congress to monkey with the tariff rates. The country has also pronounced against that, and the president is not likely to be in any such hurry to plunge the business of the country into the vortex of tariff disturbance. There is a wise old bird called the owl, which sees best after dark and does nothing but blink and blunder in the daylight.

## The Panic Party.

They tell us that trusts are in favor of Republican principles. The trusts are in favor of prosperity—the same as every individual should be in favor of prosperity. That is the only reason. The black hand of Democracy makes capital tremble. It means destruction of great enterprises. It means empty pockets. It means hunger and financial cyclone. It means more than that. It means that the rag-tag and bobtail element which wants free lunch and which never prospered would take control—and with Democracy in control it means a panic. No one wants another panic like the one of '93. But Democracy gave it that, and put it in power again, the panic must come.—Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacks.



# STRONG TESTIMONY.

What Writers Have to Say About the Effect of Alcohol in Brain Work.

The Literary Echo, a newspaper of Berlin, printed recently a symposium signed by many of the most eminent writers of poetry and prose in Germany on the question as to whether or not alcohol is an inspiration to creative literary and poetical work. Some of the opinions are given as follows:

Karl Henckell—I dare say a good cognac has occasionally delivered me from an attack of stomach ache, but it has never yet carried my lyric balloon into more rarefied air. For habitual drunkards, total abstinence seems the only cure, no matter whether the tippler is a grocer or a poet.

A Schmittthener—Whenever I have occasionally been induced to take alcohol during the day, the result has been that both the wish and ability to work have invariably vanished. I take no stimulants apart from a bottle of light beer just before going to bed.

Isotef von Lillenaeron—I never take alcohol before or during work. I have observed that it interferes with my working powers.

Fritz Llenhard—I take next to no alcohol. I have no need and no desire for it.

George Itelche—Alcohol may occasionally inspire this or that idea, but real work is only hindered by it. I would not do away entirely with alcoholic drinks, but the greatest moderation should be practised.

F. Avenarius—Since I began serious work I have never taken alcohol either before or while I am at work. It does not inspire the imagination and it does paralyze the critical faculty. Judging by personal experience and observation, alcohol is the greatest stupefier in existence.

Dr. Karl Busse—I own with satisfaction that miles is a good German throat, which I take care to moisten every evening. I object to temperance principles, because they seem to me to go hand in hand with a certain lack of temperament. It is nonsense to try to force a man physically and morally sound to adopt methods required for invalids and those morally weak.

Otto Julius Bierbaum—I have nothing to say against people raising their spirits by the consumption of a moderate quantity of alcohol. Should do it myself if the consequences were not fatal to me. Unfortunately, alcohol begotten hilarity does not make my heart merry, but heavy, and has the exact opposite effect of the feeling of exhilaration in rarefied mountain air or the sight of a thing of beauty, or the sound of good music, or the fragrance of certain odors. The smallest quantity of alcohol absolutely paralyzes me. It stupefies my brain.

## Like Wormy Apples.

President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford university, after many years' experience, says: "Boys who smoke cigarettes are like wormy apples. They drop long before harvest time. They rarely make failures in after life because they do not have any after life. The boy who begins smoking before his fifteenth year never enters the life of the world. When the other boys are taking hold of the world's work, he is concerned with the sexton and undertaker."

Out of 412 boys examined by the naval enlistment officer at Peoria, Ill., only 114 were accepted. Of the 298 rejections the greater number were on account of weak hearts, and in the majority of cases this was caused by cigarette smoking.

## Warning of Cigarette Smoker.

The use of cigarettes makes many a boy a nervous wreck. The New York and Brooklyn papers some time ago told of a young man who died at St. Joseph's hospital in Brooklyn as a victim of cigarette. He was "a chorister in one of the Brooklyn churches," and was said to be in general "an exemplary young man." His only marked faults were "lying and cigarette smoking." When brought to the hospital his fingers were yellow with the cigarette poison. His sufferings were excruciating. Just before he died he said, pitifully: "I wish all the boys who smoke cigarettes could see me now."

## They Don't Advertise That Way.

They say saloons help a town. Did you ever see a real estate man put in his circular something like this: "This town has two smelters, two brick factories, gas and electric plants, a Carnegie library, Y. M. C. A., 14 churches and ten saloons?" If saloons help draw people to a town, why do not towns advertise the saloons more?—Canon City (Col.) Record.

## Beer and Whisky Waste.

In the year 1905 the people of this country drank more than a million dollars' worth of beer and whisky. Excuse us, please; did we say "worth"? We should have said beer and whisky that cost that much, though worthless.—Chicago Daily Sun.

## Doubles Saloon License.

Knoxville, Ala., is the latest city to double the price of its chalety. It has raised the saloon license from \$500 to \$1,000.



## MAN MADE IN THE IMAGE OF GOD

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 13, 1907  
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

**LESSON TEXT.**—Genesis 1:26-27; Memory Verses, 26, 27.  
**GOLDEN TEXT.**—"God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." (Gen. 1:26.)

**SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.**—Man as the child of God, is made in the image of God: Gen. 1:26; Gen. 1:27; Col. 3:10; James 3:9. The offspring of God: Gal. 3:26. A little lower than the angels: Psalms 8:5. Made to have dominion: Gen. 1:26; Psalms 8:5. Made to have dominion: Gen. 1:26; Psalms 8:5.

**Comment and Suggestive Thought.**  
V. 27. "So God created man." He formed his body, but he created his spirit, made in the image of God; he put into man something that was not in the world before, "breathed into his nostrils the breath of life." This means more than the breathing of animal life. "Seeing that our author speaks of man and not in the case of animals, it would seem that in it is meant to consist the specific pre-eminence of man over the animals, that which is in v. 26, 27 is called the image of God; i. e., that by this breathing, affecting man personally, is meant the communication, not merely of the physical, but, at the same time, of the mental vitality of man, the communication of the spirit."—Dillmann.

Male and female created he them, both alike are made in the image of God, both alike are his children. How he made them is told in the second story. (Gen. 2:18, 21-24.) It was "not good that man should be alone." None of the animals created, not even the highest, was near enough to him to be his companion, and the mother of the new human race. No man could develop into his best while alone. Either it would be necessary to create a woman in the same way as Adam was created, or in some other and better way to supply the needed companion.

**The Dominion of Man.**  
V. 28. "And God blessed them," by giving them children, and dominion, and noble work, and food. It would be a blessing, a happiness, to live. The joy of God himself was bestowed upon his children. "Be fruitful." As God delighted in his work of creation so that "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy" (Job 38:7), so he would have his children blessed in filling the earth with people. "And have dominion over the fish . . . and . . . every living thing." These are by nature subordinate to man; and by his higher nature man would have the power to benefit the lower animals, supply them with food and care, and give them a larger usefulness and a higher and happier life than they could have without man. This is true of all well-cared-for domestic animals to-day. "Man's relation to the beasts is that of Providence," says George Adam Smith. "And subdue it." "Bring it under cultivation, master all its forces, possess themselves of its resources, subject it and all that it contains to their use. This man is gradually learning to do in the advancement of knowledge and the progress of science and the arts."—Green.

Marvelous as has been man's control over the forces of nature, beyond man's vision or poet's imagination, yet man has even now attained to but a small portion of the treasures of his kingdom, a few grains from the harvest, a few drops from the measureless ocean. But as he regains the image of God, he will gain his dominion over all nature. For it is written on the history of the world that only so fast and far as man becomes filled with the spirit of Christianity does he hold dominion over animals, or make the earth his servant.

V. 3. "And God blessed the seventh day." Made it a blessing to man, one of the greatest blessings he ever bestowed, "endowed it with a treasure of grace flowing forth from the rest of the Creator."—Dillmann. "This institution, though, like other institutions, capable of abuse, has, nevertheless, operated on the whole with wonderful efficiency in maintaining the life of a pure and spiritual religion."—Prof. Driver, in Hastings' Bible Diet.

"And sanctified it." "Hallowed it." Set it apart for sacred uses. "Made it a holy day, taken out from among the common days, and devoted to God, having a special relation to a holy God."—Dillmann.

Some such institution was essential to the moral and religious development of man, the means of cultivating his higher nature, and, hence, to the best progress of his civilization—physical and mental.

The two great essential foundations of man's progress and true prosperity were ordained in the very beginning, —the family and the Sabbath. These two primeval institutions, kept sacred and wisely used, are the remedy for most of our social and moral evils.

The Sabbath is the opportunity for caring for the spiritual nature, the highest and noblest part of man.

**Practical Points.**  
The same God who breathed life into the dust-made body, still breathes into the soul, defiled by sin, dead in sin, the new life of righteousness and heaven by his Holy Spirit.

The reason here given for the Sabbath is repeated in the fourth commandment to enforce and illustrate the duty of Sabbath keeping.

The glory of man is that he is made in the image of God. Herein is hope, joy, life, and immortality.

The revealed fact of our origin enables us to know what we need to know about our Father.

## DAINTY HOME EXPERIMENT.

Little Machine, Home-Made, That Will Produce Pretty Vases.

Have you ever seen a potter's wheel? It is one of the oldest, simplest and most interesting of human inventions. It is merely a round, level table which is rotated rapidly by means of a treadle. The potter puts a lump of wet, soft clay on the center of the wheel and sets the wheel going. Then he presses his hands on the whirling lump of clay, and lo! it grows before your eyes into a column, a bowl or a beautiful vase, according to the way he handles it.

Now I am going to show you how to make a little machine, says a writer in Good Literature, which may be called, fancifully, a potter's wheel, because you can make vases on it, but you will not have to mess with wet clay, because the vases will be phantom vases.

The wheel is a round card fastened to one end of a smooth, round stick, like a pencil or peaholder, which forms the axle. Now open a large English walnut, take out the meat and cut away a little of each shell, at each end, so that when you put the shells together you have a smooth round hole at each end of the hollow walnut. One hole should fit loosely the sharpened end of the axle, while the other must be large enough to take in the full diameter of the axle.

Make a third hole, still larger, in the side of the nut, put the axle in place in one of the shells, fasten a fine cord to it opposite the third hole, pass the cord through this hole, put on the other shell and fasten the shells together with glue or wax, taking care not to get any in the holes. Make a small hole lengthwise in the top of the axle—if you have used a peaholder the hole is already there and your "potter's wheel" is complete.

To make the phantom vase, stick a hairpin, bent into any shape you choose, in the end of the axle and wedge it tight. Then, holding the nut in your left hand, turn the wheel until you have wound up the cord, and pull the latter. The wheel spins rapidly, and on top of it appears the "phantom vase" formed by the hairpin, which revolves so quickly that you see it in every position at once, just as you see a circle of fire when you whirl a burning stick. The appearance of the vase is peculiar and very pretty. It looks something like glass and you can see through it. Its form can be changed by bending the hairpin, and so you can make a bowl, a column—a short, anything round, as the potter can on his wheel.

You can make the phantom vase more simply, though not so well, by sticking the bent hairpin through the

middle of a rubber band which you have cut and opened out. Then, laying the hairpin on the table so that it cannot turn, you take an end of the band in each hand and twist them both in the same direction as tightly as you can. The hairpin will spin rapidly to and fro and produce the appearance of a vase or other round object when you raise your hands from the table and separate them to stretch the rubber. Or the hairpin may be attached to a humming top or a teetotum spun with the fingers, or to a "buzzer." A card with two holes and an endless cord passing through them.

**A CRYING NEED.**  
When President Hadley, of Yale, was professor of political science there, says the New York Tribune, a student offered him a poor excuse for a bad examination paper.

Prof. Hadley listened to the excuse in silence. Then he said, with a grim smile, "That excuse is about as poor as the one a criminal lawyer offered for his client in a case that had gone hard with him."

"Gentlemen of the jury," cried this lawyer, eloquently, "remember that my client is hard of hearing, and that therefore the voice of conscience appeals to him in vain!"

**To Story-Land.**  
When all the world is dull and gray, and rain comes slanting down, Don't stop to fret, but ride away in Wonder-Town.

The broad road stretches wide and white and free on either hand, And you can always find the car that runs to Story-Land.

For A B C is a motorman, and any book the car.

Why, you can go where'er you plan, and travel near and far;

See all the sights you long to see, and isn't it just grand

To think you never pay a fare to get to Story-Land!

—Alice Van Leer Carrick, in Youth's Companion.

**Deepest Gold Mine.**  
Australia now possesses the deepest gold mine in the world. Within the last few weeks the shaft at the New Chum railway at Bendigo, Victoria, have been sunk to a depth of over 4,300 feet, and the quartz there tapped has been sampled and crushed, with the result that a yield of gold equal to an ounce per ton has been obtained.

The operations in the mine have been tested by government officials in view of the fact that never before in the world's history has gold been obtained from so low a depth as three-quarters of a mile.

**Most Birds Love Toys.**  
Most birds love toys. The playthings help to while away the time and prevent them from tearing their plumage. Parrots are especially devoted to playthings, says Mary Dawson, in St. Nicholas, and can be trained to do simple tricks with the objects specially fancied. A soft-billed bird will amuse itself for an hour with a peanut which it cannot break, a tiny bell or a mirror just big enough to reflect its own head.

**The Mikado a Sportsman.**  
The mikado of Japan is fond of outdoor sports and warmly encouraged the introduction into Japan of football as played in England. He is a hunter and fisherman of no mean ability, as well as a good baud at lawn tennis.

## HANDY KITCHEN TABLE.

What Can Be Done with Empty Biscuit Boxes.

From a grocery store get two empty biscuit boxes, such as are shown in Fig. 1, and set them on end against the wall as indicated, back to back, and about 18 inches apart. Lay a very

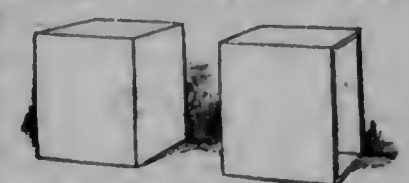


Fig. 1—The Boxes in Position.

wide board, or two narrower ones, upon these boxes, allowing to project at least one inch beyond the boxes in front.

Under this projecting edge screw to each box a narrower strip of wood with an arm hinged to it, as suggested in Fig. 11. Now hinge a "leaf" to the



Fig. 2—With Top and Folding Arms.

front edge of the top as shown in Fig. 11, and the table top will be complete. The hinges can be attached to the under surface of the projecting edge of the top, and the under surface of the "leaf," so they will not show at all. When the "leaf" is lifted to a



Fig. 3—The Finished Table.

horizontal position the two hinged arms are pulled out to support it. It remains now to fit a draw and a cupboard into each empty box, or three drawers, if preferred. Small empty grocery boxes can be used for these drawers, though they may need a little cutting down to fit nicely.

**A Slight Disadvantage.**  
She was only ten years old, little Margaret, but there were two younger children, and she had already taken upon her shoulders some of the responsibilities of life, but did not pretend to enjoy them all, says the Youth's Companion.

"Where are Helen and Agatha?" asked a visitor, who found Margaret sitting on the doorstep alone one afternoon, looking particularly sober.

"They've gone off to have what mother calls 'insolence' and they call 'fun,'" said the solitary one.

"And you didn't go with them," said the visitor, with a blast of sympathy in her voice.

"Oh, no," said Margaret, with a sigh, "mother trusts me so dreadfully! I can't have much of my fun."

**A Royal Company.**  
An amusing incident once occurred when an American vessel was lying at anchor in the bay of Naples, and was visited by the king of Italy with his suite.

One of the members of the suite, brave in a cocked hat and uniform, with sword at his side, and a fierce mustache, says Youth's Companion, was exploring the ship, and unfortunately leaned against the main hatch wind-sail, which he mistook for a mast.

The officer of the deck was informed of the ensuing catastrophe by the boat-sailor's mate, who had seen it from a distance.

"You'll excuse me, sir," he gasped, "but I think one of your kings has fell down the main hatch, sir!"

**His Poor Excuse.**  
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**Deepest Gold Mine.**  
Australia now possesses the deepest gold mine in the world. Within the last few weeks the shafts at the New Chum railway at Bendigo, Victoria, have been sunk to a depth of over 4,300 feet, and the quartz there tapped has been sampled and crushed, with the result that a yield of gold equal to an ounce per ton has been obtained.

The operations in the mine have been tested by government officials in view of the fact that never before in the world's history has gold been obtained from so low a depth as three-quarters of a mile.

**Most Birds Love Toys.**  
Most birds love toys. The playthings help to while away the time and prevent them from tearing their plumage. Parrots are especially devoted to playthings, says Mary Dawson, in St. Nicholas, and can be trained to do simple tricks with the objects specially fancied. A soft-billed bird will amuse itself for an hour with a peanut which it cannot break, a tiny bell or a mirror just big enough to reflect its own head.

**The Mikado a Sportsman.**  
The mikado of Japan is fond of outdoor sports and warmly encouraged the introduction into Japan of football as played in England. He is a hunter and fisherman of no mean ability, as well as a good baud at lawn tennis.

## NO GOLD SCARCITY.

DEPOSITS OF PRECIOUS METAL ALL OVER THE WORLD.

In Small Quantities It Is Found In Almost All Volcanic Rocks and Will Yet Profitably Be Taken from the Sea.

The world's gold supply is absolutely inexhaustible, no matter what demands are made upon it, says a writer in Moody's Magazine. Hitherto the attention of miners has been entirely directed to comparatively rich, easily worked deposits. But it has to be remembered that gold in small quantities occurs in enormous masses of rock throughout the world.

Almost all volcanic rocks and the formations derived from them, such as granite, serpentine and rhyolite, contain appreciable quantities of gold, and vast deposits of sedimentary formations derived from such volcanic formations contain gold in concentrated form, and pre-to-day in some localities profitably worked.

Profit is and always has been the incentive to gold production. Should there ever be need for working the volcanic and sedimentary rocks that are auriferous the means of profitably working them will be found.

Experiments have shown that gold is regularly falling to the earth, in association with cosmic dust, and day and night settles all over the land and sea. Some of this gold, when concentrated by wind or water, or dissolved by acid surface waters and redeposited in a more concentrated form, is recoverable.

The waters of the sea, also, are auriferous, and there can be little doubt that, if ever in the remote future there should be an extraordinary demand for gold, means could be found for profitably reducing the gold in the seawater.

The area of the seabed is much larger than that of the land. Its composition is similar to every respect with that of the land. It is composed of mountains, plains and plateaus; of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks which contain great areas of gold bearing and other mineral veins.

Only in a few instances, however, where the submarine gold fields are close to the land will it be possible to work them as the submarine coal fields are now worked. But those oceanic gold fields on which the veins outcrop at the surface are subject to constant attrition by the waves. This causes the shedding of gold, which is concentrated by the sea and washed ashore.

Gold deposits thus formed exist in many countries, and they are remarkable in that they are renewed or enriched by almost every storm that passes over them. These deposits are known by various names, but the term auriferous beach sand sufficiently describes them. They occur in the Pacific beaches, from Alaska to Terra del Fuego, and throughout the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, where they have long been worked with profitable results.

The gold output from the gold bearing beaches at Nome, Alaska, this year is expected to reach \$1,000,000. The coast between Cape Nome and Point Rodney for a distance of more than 20 miles is being worked for gold by hundreds of men.

The beach is in places auriferous for a width of 2,000 feet inland from the tide level and sometimes to a depth of 50 feet. From the western base of Cape Nome there is a series of gravelly sea beaches extending inland several miles, which contain gold and are in places being worked to-day. These marine deposits yielded gold to the value of \$2,200,000 in 1903, \$2,185,000 in 1904 and \$2,850,000 in 1905.

The earth has also immense deposits of auriferous sands and clays. These are chiefly in the arid regions. In many countries they are profitably worked by dry hewing processes.

But experiments in Australia have shown that much of the gold can be extracted in these cases by a special adaptation of gold dredging known as the panning process. These deposits are formed by the erosion of auriferous rock formations and the concentration of the gold by the action of wind and rain.

**Married Men Appreciated.**  
Everyone looks with favor on the married man in Australia, and he is considered to deserve well of his country. Even if he is so imprudent as to wed on nothing, and has no home to which to take his bride, he is not much blamed; his relations or her relations generally come to the rescue and set the young couple on their feet. In the government service the married man is very tenderly treated, and this is one place at least where it is a strict rule that no married man shall be dismissed except for insubordination. Needless to say, all the young clerks take wives at the earliest possible moment, and thus insure their positions.

**Scotch Weather.**  
Mrs. Auchterbody—Weel, Sandie, you was a fine dry day we had last month.

Sandie—Deed aye, it just put me in mind o' ane we had when I was a bitt laddie, but it was, if aye thing, fully drier.

**A Correction.**  
Crittik—Yes, he said he understood you wrote advertising poetry.

Rhimsy—The idea! I hope you corrected his error.

Crittik—Oh, certainly. I told him it was wrong to any "poetry" that you merely wrote "rhymes."

1855

# Berea College

1906-7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 50 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

## Which Department Will You Enter?

**THE MODEL SCHOOLS** for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

**TRADE COURSES** for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

**ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE**, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

**Choice of Studies** is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

**ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL**, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

**ACADEMY, PREPARATORY**, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

**COLLEGIATE**, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

**NORMAL**, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

**MUSIC**, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

## Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

**OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY**, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

**PERSONAL EXPENSES** for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

**Living Expenses** are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

**School Fees** are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

**Payment must be in advance**, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

**For Winter Term** (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

**For Spring Term** (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 28th day, \$5.40; 56th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$22.00.

**The two terms together**, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

**Longer Winter Term**, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.60; 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$38.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

**Refunding.** Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

**It Pays to Stay.** When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

**The First Day of winter term** is January 2, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

**WILL C. GAMBLE,**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

## Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT

FOR THE AILMENTS OF

FOR MAN OR BEAST HORSES COWS CALVES SHEEP and OXEN

## Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT



## THE HOME

### Ironing.

Table-cloths should be stretched the last thing before ironing. Each cloth should then be well snapped, doubled down its length right side outward and ironed with very hot irons. For this heavy ironing is best, and the linen must be pressed until perfectly dry, else it will not be glossy or show the pattern as it should. Even thin, coarse goods, so finished, will look well. The French method is, when it is ready to be ironed, to dip each cloth into boiling water, wring out rapidly between sheets and immediately iron with very hot irons. As few folds as possible should be ironed into table-cloths; fancy folding favors of hotels and restaurants. The same thing is true of napkins; the necessary folds should be perfectly even. Towels having embroidered initials should be folded in three, lengthwise, and the initials should be pressed on the wrong side in order to raise the embroidery.

Pillow cases, after being ironed on both sides, should be opened and separated (the side will adhere if starched), and any wrinkles then made should be pressed out before folding.

Skirts and petticoats should be ironed on a board rather than a table. To keep them from being soiled, the clothes basket should be placed underneath or a piece of muslin should be spread on the floor.

Colored gowns, black ones especially, should be ironed on the wrong side. This applies more particularly to the skirts, as the sleeves of waists must be finished on the right side. The cuffs of shirtwaists should be ironed first, and if wished very stiff they should be dipped into raw starch when sprinkled.

Stockings should be pressed on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron then folded one or more times.

Many housewives prefer not to have woven cotton and woolen underwear ironed; if they are a warm, not hot, iron should be used.

Embroidered doilies and centerpieces are usually washed by themselves. As soon as taken from the rinsing water they should be snapped and spread wrong side upwards on a heavy smooth towel on the table, covered with several thicknesses of muslin or a fine towel and pressed with hot irons until dry.

### The Lamp.

Almost every lamp wants boiling occasionally when the light burns dimly and no attention to oil or wick will make any difference. Take the lamp apart, remove the wick and then boil both burner and wick in hot water in which has been thrown some sal soda. When every part has been thoroughly cleaned and as thoroughly dried put in the wick, trim it, fill the lamp with oil and the light will be brilliant.

## THE SCHOOL

### Health of the School.

The Health Department of the City of Chicago gives these rules about what the school children should be taught; and it would be well if the same rules could be followed all over the country:

#### CHILDREN SHOULD BE TAUGHT

Not to spit; it is rarely necessary. To spit on a slate, floor or side-walk is an abomination.  
Not to put fingers into the mouth.  
Not to pick the nose.  
Not to wet the finger with saliva in turning the leaves of books.  
Not to put pencils into the mouth or moisten them with the lips.  
Not to put money into the mouth.  
Not to put pins into the mouth.  
Not to put anything into the mouth except food and drink and the tooth brush.  
Not to swap apple cores, candy, chewing gum, "all day stickers," half-eaten food, whistles or bean blowers, or anything similar that is habitually put into the mouth.

Teach the children to wash the hands and face often. See that they keep them clean. If a child is coming down with a communicable disease it is reasonable to believe that there is less chance of infecting persons and things if the hands and face are washed clean and not dabbed with the secretions of the nose and mouth.

Teach the children to turn the face aside when coughing and sneezing—especially if they are facing another person or when at the table.  
Children should be taught that their bodies are their own private possessions; that personal cleanliness is a duty; that the mouth is for eating and speaking and should not be used as a pocket, and that the lips should not take the place of fingers.

Among the reasons for the foregoing are:  
The poisons of some of the common and also some of the most loathsome diseases are frequently contained in the mouth. In such cases anything which is moistened by the saliva of the infected person may, if it touches the lips of another, convey disease. The more direct the contact the greater the danger.

It is the purpose of health officials to keep in isolation all persons having communicable diseases during the time that they are infectious. In many cases this is impossible. Little restraint is put on certain mild diseases during the time that they are infectious. In many cases this is impossible. Little restraint is put on certain mild diseases, as measles, whooping cough, chickenpox and mumps and even such diseases as diphtheria, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis are frequently so mild as to be unnoticed, and children affected with them mingle freely with others. It is probable that in such cases one of the chief vehicles of contagion is the secretion of the mouth and nose.

It is believed that much can be done to prevent contagion by teaching habits of cleanliness.

But if such instruction is to be effectual it must be continuous. The teacher should notice and correct violations of the more formal school rules of hygiene.

Even if the question of disease and contagion did not enter into the matter at all the subject ought to be given more attention by teachers. Our schools should not only teach reading, writing and arithmetic, but it is perhaps quite as important that they should inculcate cleanliness, decency, refinement and manners.

Cleanliness should be taught for its own sake, even if it had no relation whatever to health.—[From Journal of Medicine.]

## THE FARM

### DAIRY WISDOM.

From The Farm Journal.

Have a wrench, a screw-driver and a small hammer just for use around the separator and other butter-making machinery, and never use them for any other purpose. Then they will always be where they are wanted.

Don't sacrifice the good cows and the young growing stock. Give them the best care for another year—they will all be wanted.

Don't let the cows nor the young stock start to lose flesh this month. It cost food to get an animal in good condition.

Every pound of gain represents its equivalent of value in the production of the farm, and has a market value.

When an animal is first made fat and then made poor there is a double loss.

It must be gotten in good condition again before it can be sold or can produce.

All the fattening stock should be rounded up and sold by the holidays. The stables in all old barns should be well banked to keep the cold wind from blowing up through the cracks in the floor.

Death and loss are in such cold drafts.

If you want to sink money fast, keep the cows out in the cold.

A hole in the stable is a hole in the pocket.

In the early evening close the shutters over every window in order to keep the stable at as even a temperature as possible.

If you have no tight shutters on the cow stable windows put them on at once.

Do not let the heifer form the habit of drying up as soon as cold weather begins. Feed her liberally and keep her milking nearly the year round.

## Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students

Jam! "Jam Janique," as they used to say in Rome where the old heathens spoke Latin,—that means "Jam and Jan." It commenced doubtless for many, with jamming the few extra clothes and books into the grip or trunk, and a piece of bread and jam into the mouth and running down to the station. Then it was a jam in the cars, with a lot of other students and holiday travelers on the way home or to school. Then there was the jam at the station at Berea, rather a sticky jam for some, and well sweetened; and then the jam in the offices of the Assistant Treasurer, Dean of Women, Registrar and other officers engaged in "putting up" the green and ripe fruit of the mountains and plains—and then there was the jam social! It was recommended as a cure for indigestion and homesickness, to be taken in large doses, spread on thick. Prof. Malone was chief spreader and he put it on well. While he was feeding the crowd you could see the jam smeared around their mouths. It tasted good. It was a sight to make one's mouth water, and shut off the water works of the eyes. Prof. Malone, not yet half thru his honeymoon thought he had enough honey so he could afford to pass some of it around, and thus give variety to the jam diet. The Glee Club also gave some honey from its buzzing hum-buzz to the tune of its light guitar,

and with all the honey and jam around we wonder if there weren't any who showed symptoms of being "stuck on" some others, when the order came to choose partners and march around to the tune of Miss Campbell's light piano.

That reminds us of the Berea song. It may not have any direct connection with jam, but it will stick even better, when you once learn it, and we print it this week in order that all may learn it. Cut it out of the paper and pin it upon your wall or paste in one of your books, learn the words, and get some one who knows it to teach you the tune. It has a good ring and swing to it.

Friday night you will want to be in one of the literary societies—and they will want you there.

The Union Society boys are showing their colors in various ways, the latest being on their caps. They have new purple caps with U. S. in white on the front giving at the same time their colors, white and purple, and an indication of their loyalty to the U. S. They meet at 7 o'clock Friday night in Lincoln Hall, Room 4, and have boys from the Academy and the Normal course, and some from the Model Schools, among their members.

The Beta Kappa Society welcomed the same class of students in Room 11, Lincoln Hall. The Phi Delta Society in the Phi Delta Hall, and the Alpha Zeta Society in Room 17, Lincoln Hall have their members mostly from the College Department. The two ladies' societies, the Upsilon Delta and the Psi Epsilon Pi, have their meetings in parlors of Ladies' Hall. Next week we hope to have reports from all of their new officers and bright plans for the term.

Words by J. W. Dinsmore. Music by W. W. Weaver.

*Berea.*

1. Chorus: *Berea is the College, In Kentucky; it's the place to get your knowledge*

*In Kentucky, it resembles in the fall with its pupils large and small And you couldn't count them all In Kentucky.*

*Good old Berea! Kind old Berea! Couldn't count them all In Kentucky.*

*There's no spot in Kentucky quite so dear. Good old Berea!*

*Kind old Berea! There's no spot in Kentucky quite so dear.*

2. Verse: *Berea is the College, In Kentucky; it's the place to get your knowledge.*

*It resembles in the fall With its pupils large and small And you couldn't count them all In Kentucky.*

*Good old Berea! Kind old Berea! There's no spot in Kentucky quite so dear.*

*It's teachers are the best, In Kentucky, But they never get a rest.*

*For their labor day and night In their battle for the right With their faces toward the light, In Kentucky.*

*Her students are the brightest In Kentucky, And their happy hearts are lightest In Kentucky.*

*From the hilltops far and near Lads and lassies gather here— You can catch their hearty cheer In Kentucky—Refrain.*

*Our president is the greatest In Kentucky, When he speaks you hear the latest In Kentucky.*

*Whether in the East or West Crowds he often has addressed, But he's always at his best In Kentucky.*

*Our football team's a roarer In Kentucky, And our Varsity's a winner In Kentucky.*

*When you hear the rosters yell You can nearly always tell In Kentucky—Refrain.*

3. Verse: *That our boys are playing well In Kentucky—Refrain.*

*Now you hear our glee club sing In Kentucky, As we make the welkin ring In Kentucky.*

*When our land comes out in style Tealious hours to beguile You can hear it full a mile In Kentucky.*

*Our campus is the cleanest In Kentucky, Her stately trees are greenest In Kentucky.*

*Her cloudy days the fewest, The skies above the bluest, And our sweethearts are the truest In Kentucky—Refrain.*

*Our squirrels are the tamest In Kentucky, And these verses are the lamest In Kentucky.*

*You can watch the chipmunks play, Hear the jinks and the jay And be happy all the day, In Kentucky.*

*Our fraternities are the strongest In Kentucky, They can keep it up the longest, In Kentucky.*

*Alpha Zeta is the neatest, Old Phi Delta the completest And Upsilon Delta sweetest In Kentucky—Refrain.*

*Then here's to old Berea In Kentucky, May she have a grand career In Kentucky.*

*May she never cease to grow, Never fail to strike a blow, Against ignorance below, In Kentucky—Refrain.*

**Was Popular Railroad Magnate.**  
Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—Alexander Johnson Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company and one of the foremost railroad men and financiers in the country, died suddenly at his residence here. Mr. Cassatt, who was a little more than 67 years of age, was stricken with heart disease and died before assistance could be given. Though Mr. Cassatt's death was entirely unexpected, his health had been bad for nearly a year. His condition was aggravated by an attack of whooping cough, which he contracted from his grandchildren while at Bar Harbor in September. He never entirely recovered from the effects of this attack.

**Porto Rican's Def.**  
San Juan, P. R., Dec. 31.—R. Matienzo Clinton, speaker of the house of delegates and leader of the Unionist party, published an article in La Correspondencia, the party organ in which he criticizes the message of President Roosevelt to congress containing references to Porto Rico. Clinton says that citizenship without self-government has no value and is even degrading. The idea is impossible of acceptance, but should it become a fact, Senor Clinton declares that would be the hour to say to the people of Porto Rico, "Prepare yourselves to win liberty with sword and gun."

**Taft Would Accept.**  
Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary Taft made the following statement concerning his presidential aspirations: "For the purpose of relieving the burden imposed by recent publications on some of my friends among the Washington correspondents of putting further inquiries to me, I wish to say that my ambition is not political; that I am not seeking the presidential nomination; that I do not expect to be the Republican candidate. If for no other reason because what seems to me to be the objections to my availability, which do not appear to lessen with the continued discharge of my own official duty; but that I am not foolish enough to say that in the improbable event that the opportunity to run for the great office of president were to come I should decline it, for this would not be true."

**Four Millions Starving.**  
Peking, Jan. 1.—Owing to excessive rains and consequent failure of the crops, the famine in the north of Anhui province and in the north of Kiangsu is worse than for 40 years. It is estimated that 4,000,000 persons are starving and tens of thousands are wandering over the country. The danger is increased by the activity of the secret societies, as the wanderers are gladly joining them in order to obtain rice.

## Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Distinguished Regiment took in the Civil War

### CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

At dark Colonel Barnes received information that the enemy was advancing on us. All our cheerful camp fires were reluctantly extinguished, and we lay in line of battle during the night, ready for any emergency. We were not attacked but spent a sleepless night. At sunrise we ate a tasty breakfast, and marched over a spur of Reebson Mountain and down Clearwater Creek. My company, on duty as train guard, was at dark a long way behind the regiment, exposed by bad roads and broken down wagons.

The night of the 2d November, 1863, found us back at Sealsburg, Tennessee where General Whitaker informed Colonel Barnes we could fortify and go into winter quarters. From this time until the 12th we suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, having left the remnants of our old tents at Maconson Bend, and most of the men's overcoats and blankets were still boxed up at Nashville, where they were sent in the spring by general orders. The nights were cold for this climate, but the men of the Eighth were not the men to shiver and freeze or starve without an effort to remedy the evil. Procuring as many axes as could be had, logs were cut and large fires built, around which the men at night collected, for songs, and joked each other about their ragged appearance, with as much cheerfulness as if we were in the best barracks. Sergeant Wood remarked: "I can stand a heap if they will only feed me well." We were kept too busy these days to feel the cold. Cutting down trees and building fortifications occupied part of our time the first two weeks here. A large part of each regiment was detailed to cut trees and prepare material for our winter quarters. A daily guard of forty men was furnished by our brigade to escort our provisions trains to Whiteside Station. The horrible condition of the road through the "Narrowa" made hard work helping wagons on or off mud holes, but supplies for a large army at front could not be neglected.

The 9th, Col. Barnes, Major Clark and Captain Powell had off our new equipment. Chaplain Kindred, Captain Dixon and myself were appointed by the colonel to take charge and superintend the building parties. Our men worked under many disadvantages for want of axes. This was soon remedied by borrowing from the division quartermaster, and a few old cross-cut saws gathered up from the surrounding neighborhood. Thus the work on our cabins progressed daily.

### CHAPTER XIV.

About the 15th of November General Sherman's army began to pass up the river road, toward Chattanooga, and we all expected more "unpleasantness" with the Johnnies soon.

The 13th our brigade was reviewed by General Whitaker. Our lines were much shorter than twelve months ago, but in marching past old "Wat," he raised his hat and said: "Col. Barnes, that regiment of yours is an honor to the state. God, but they can march without music as well as to it."

The next day the ever welcome face of the paymaster appeared and we received our allowance of greenbacks for September and October. That night after all had retired with full pockets orders came to prepare to march, but recent rains had rendered the bad roads almost impassable, and the rear of Sherman's force had not cleared the Narrowa, therefore we did not move until the morning of the 23d.

The 23d, the colonel and Captain Smallwood had a few short words, resulting in the latter being put under arrest. After a hard day's march with sixty rounds of cartridges and four days' rations, we halted for the night at the base of Mount Reebson, opposite to the west ofrowning Lookout, on whose summit and western side the enemy's numerous camp fires twinkled like stars in the black, distant horizon. Every man in our army from a private to General Grant knew it would be a desperate undertaking to drive the Johnnies from that mountain. Its maintenance was of importance to them, therefore they had fortified this naturally strong position, wherever the best of military skill, of the rebel officers thought would add to its defense. But the possession of Lookout was also of great importance to the Union army, and General Grant said it must be taken. We lay down to rest our weary bodies for the hazardous undertaking before us. Early on the morning of the 24th our brigade of the Fourth Corps, joined Slocum's troops of Hooker's Corps, and moved up Lookout Valley into a dense forest, south of the Wauhatchie, where the enemy last sight of us for a few hours.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

## SIGNAL IS OVERLOOKED

Thirty-five Persons Killed and Sixty Injured in a Collision.

### PASSENGER HIT BY FREIGHT

Letter Plows Through a Local Train on the Baltimore & Ohio, Crushing Out the Lives of Occupants of Several Coaches—Accident Occurred in a Heavy Fog.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The most conservative estimate of the dead as a result of the wreck in 63, with three scores of injured in the hospitals or at their homes. Pending investigation of the disaster five of the train crew are under arrest, including Engineer Harry Hildebrand and Conductor Frank F. Hoffmeyer.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Thirty-five persons were killed and over 60 injured Sunday evening in a wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Terra Cotta, three miles from this city.

The catastrophe was caused by the collision of local train No. 66, from Frederick, Md., known as the Frederick special, with a dead-end passenger equipment special of eight cars. Over 200 passengers were on board the ill-fated train. The railway officials are unable to assign any cause for the collision. As soon as the news of the wreck reached this city all amusements available, with as many physicians as could be assembled were sent to scene of disaster. The dead bodies were found lying beside the track for a considerable distance. The wreck occurred at 6:30 p. m. A dense fog was prevailing and made objects perceptible but a few feet ahead. It was impossible at first to determine the exact extent of the catastrophe. Those passengers in the forward coach who were but slightly bruised heard the groans of the dying and wondered and did what they could to give aid. A number of the passengers walked to Brookland, three-fourths of a mile away.

The ill-fated train runs only on Sunday, for the benefit of many Washingtonians, who either have country places on the line or go to their relatives. It leaves Frederick at 4 p. m. and is scheduled to reach Washington at 6:35 p. m.

The dead: Elizabeth Pearman, Tacoma Park; T. A. Kelly, Kensington, Md.; Mary Laidford, 39, employed in a city, George Hildebrand, Brookland, D. C.; Dr. E. Gardner Harris, Washington, Miss Koll (a Y. M. C. A. card was found in her pocket); white girl, 13, unidentified; white girl, 18, unidentified; negro baby, unidentified; white baby unidentified; Norman Rogers, white, Marion, Ind.; Mrs. J. McAdams and her 14-year-old son; Edward M. Bell, 11, white, address unknown; Edmund P. Brown, 60, address unknown; Professor King, organist Wesley chapel, Kensington, Md.; two negro women unidentified; two white women, about 30 years old, unidentified; white woman, 25, unidentified; white child, unidentified; Colonel Robert Anderson, Newark, O.

United States District Attorney D. W. Baker, who was a passenger on the forward car, suffered internal injuries. He was able to walk from the wreck to a drug store, where his injuries were treated. He was later taken to his home in an automobile.

Both Engineer Hildebrand and the fireman on the freight train were arrested and brought to Washington. About 300 hundred workmen are engaged in clearing away the wreckage. All traffic on the division has been stopped.

It has been proved that the danger signal at Takoma Park, a short distance from the place of the accident, was set when the train of empty freight cars passed. The train was going at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and Engineer Hildebrand stated that on account of the heavy fog he could not see the signal. His train ran into the Frederick train just as it was pulling out of Terra Cotta, where it had stopped to take on four or five passengers, two of them being among the killed.

### Man and Woman.

A word to the wise man is sufficient, but a woman generally wants a more extended explanation.

Correct Silverware

Correct in character, design and workmanship—is as necessary as duty china or fine linen if you would have everything in good taste and harmony.

**"1847 ROGERS BROS."**

Forks, spoons and fancy pieces for table use are "correct" and can be purchased from leading dealers everywhere. Catalogue "C-L" tells about the genuine. International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.



## IN ARMY UNIFORM

BLACKS "SHOT UP" STREET CAR  
NEAR ARMY POST.

## ANOTHER SNARL IN DISPUTE

Now Waging Between Foraker  
and Roosevelt—Fourteen Cavalrymen  
Were Arrested.

Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 26.—As the result of a street car riot here, started by a negro soldier refusing to pay his fare, 14 cavalrymen, mostly members of the 9th cavalry, are said to have been placed under arrest. President Roosevelt has been apprised of the affair.

The trouble, coming as it does while the controversy over the discharge of the negro troops concerned in the Brownsville (Texas) affair, is the absorbing topic, owing to the different light in which it is viewed by President Roosevelt and members of the United States senate, and is liable to result in more complications. The trouble occurred on a car between Leavenworth City and the fort.

Fifteen of 20 soldiers, including both white and blacks, according to report, engaged in a free-for-all fight, in which several shots were fired and some of the windows in the car smashed.

### Negro Would Not Pay.

Conductor E. L. Brown, who was in charge of the car, says that the trouble arose over the refusal of a colored trooper to pay his fare or get off. The negro became abusive and struck the conductor. A general fight followed, in which the white soldiers came to the aid of the street car men.

The negro troopers were flustered by the street car men. In retaliation several shots were fired and stones thrown through the windows of the car. Two women and four civilians were aboard the car, which was crowded owing to the fact that it was the last car from the downtown district to the fort. During the melee the motor-man locked himself in the front vestibule, leaving the conductor to be badly beaten up by the negro soldiers before the white troopers came to his aid.

The negroes who created the disturbance were captured early while attempting to reach their quarters at the fort, and will be court-martialed.

### LEMON MAILED ROOSEVELT.

But It Was Rushed To The Dead Letter Office.

Washington, Dec. 26.—A number of things received at the local postoffice have caused considerable amusement among the clerks. A mailing tube was received which was addressed to Theodore Roosevelt, and it was not hard to see that it contained a big, juicy lemon. The postoffice authorities assumed the right to hold this up, and it was sent to the dead letter office along with hundreds of postal cards which come within the ban of the postal laws and regulations.

### 100 Horses, 400 Mules Burned.

Athens, Ga., Dec. 26.—A loss of \$100,000 was caused by fire here, which destroyed the livery and sales stable of Harper Bros. and of Ragdale & Carlisle, near the Union stock yards. One hundred horses and 400 mules, which the night watchman was unable to release, were burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the overturning of a stove in the office, and this by the efforts of a robber to blow the safe.

### Murder and Suicide.

New York, Dec. 26.—Following a quarrel John J. O'Rourke, an electrician, drew a revolver, and crying, "There's a Christmas present for you," fired two shots at his wife. One of the bullets struck the woman in the temple and the other in the right forearm. O'Rourke then turned the weapon on himself and sent a bullet into his brain and fell beside his wife.

### Ended In "Vitch."

Colorado Springs, Col., Dec. 26.—The entire force of Japanese laborers employed at the Charter Oak ranch irrigation reservoirs, 15 miles south of Colorado Springs, quit work because the Polish overseer's name, Alexander Rosciewicz, ended with the usual Russian termination.

### His Throat Cut.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 26.—John McKensie, a master plumber, was found murdered on a principal street here. His throat was cut from ear to ear, the head being almost severed from the body. An old knife with blood on it was found on the sidewalk near body.

### Gifts To the Sailors.

New York, Dec. 26.—Fifteen hundred sailors of the United States received Christmas presents from Mrs. Russell Sage. The gifts were all alike, "Simple Life" calendars for 1907, tied with red cord and containing good advice for each month.

### Burned To Death.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26.—Miss Ella Suellow, who played Santa Claus, was burned to death in her sister's home. This is the first time that a woman has met death in this fashion in Milwaukee, although several men have been burned in other years.

### Land Grabbing Charged.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 26.—E. Brady, a prominent Great Falls lawyer, has been indicted by the federal grand jury in this city on the charge of having illegally fenced 13,167 acres of public lands in Valley county.

## LEVELLED BY THE EARTHQUAKE!

WAS TOWN OF ARICA, IN PERU—  
MANY PLACES SUFFERED.

Appalling Loss of Life and Awful Destruction of Property Reported  
In Tacna Province.

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 27.—Meager details reached here of an earthquake in Peru, rivaling in violence the seismic upheavals which led to the frightful catastrophes in this city and Valparaíso last August.

The province of Tacna, Peru, is reported to have suffered most severely, especially the town of Arica, near the seacoast, half of which was destroyed. Many other towns in the immediate vicinity of Arica suffered more or less severely, though the worst of the earthquake, about 120 miles south, was not damaged.

In the business portions of Arica not a building was left standing, and many of the residences were razed, causing an appalling loss of life. No accurate report of the dead and injured has been received. The authorities are taxed to their utmost to bury the victims to take care for the wounded.

As the weather is warm and there is plenty of food for the sufferers, there seems to be little destitution among the hundreds who have been forced to form camps for shelter, nevertheless the government at Lima is hurrying troops with provisions and relief trains with surgeons to the scene.

With the recollection of the fall disaster fresh in their minds there is great alarm among the people throughout the earthquake zone, while the inhabitants of Tacna province are panic-stricken, fearing a recurrence of the quake at any moment.

The province of Tacna is regarded as the Altiplano of the southern continent. It has for years been the bone of contention between Peru and Chile. It contains vast nitrate deposits, which were not worked until about 20 years ago. To this day the fate of the province remains unsettled and causes constant disputes between the two republics, both claiming it as originally theirs.

The treaty of 1833 stipulated that while Peru definitely ceded Tarapaca to Chile for 10 years, at the end of which a plebiscite was to be taken, the loser to receive \$10,000,000. This plebiscite has been postponed from year to year, and now Peru claims the territory has reverted to her. Some Chilean statesmen have counseled that no attempt should be made to regain the province, since, though rich in resources, they are everlastingly threatened by earthquakes and volcanic outbursts.

### ENRAGED TOREADOR

Hurled a Javelin into the Side of an  
American Boy.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 27.—Ernest Lelevier, 11, son of G. G. Lelevier, an American editor, was seriously assaulted in the Aquia Prison building by an enraged Mexican toreador on the Mexican side of the line. The toreador hurled a punta de banderillo into the American boy's side. The javelin struck until removed by surgeons. The stabbing brought the exhibition to a close in a tumult.

### American Troops Needed.

Havana, Dec. 27.—United States troops have been obliged to again take the field to suppress what appeared to be another revolution in Santa Clara province. The rebels in the province have shown no disposition to interfere seriously with the malecontents, so Gen. Bell has ordered the garrison reinforced and a regular patrol to be maintained at the danger points.

### A Blow For Japa.

Honolulu, Dec. 27.—The Hawaiian Medical association has proposed legislation requiring all applicants for licenses to practice medicine to pass the necessary examinations in English. Many Japanese applicants have insisted on their examinations being conducted in the Japanese language.

### Say Story Is Absurd.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Gov. Magowan, at Havana, cabled Secretary Taft that a Havana newspaper printed a story to the effect that Japanese had been intruding to obtain control of Cuba. Gov. Magowan ridiculed the story and Secretary Taft also characterized it as absurd and ridiculous.

### Distilleries To Be Visited.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Secretary Wilson, Government Chemist Wiley and Solicitor McCabe, of the department of agriculture, will start early in January on a tour of the distilleries of the country to learn how whiskey is made. Distilleries in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana will be among those visited.

### Trains Collide; Two Men Killed.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 27.—An interurban train from Seattle and a work train collided a mile north of Milton, near Edgewood. Two persons were killed and 12 injured. The flagman, who caused the wreck, escaped.

### Says Cabinet Can't Agree.

Rome, Dec. 27.—According to advices received at the Vatican from Paris a strong feeling of resentment exists in the Clemenceau cabinet against the minister of public instruction as the result of his recent criticisms on the religious question.

### Will Sail For England.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, retiring British ambassador, and Lady Durand will sail for England. Eme Howard will be charged d'affaires until the arrival of James Bryce, the new ambassador.

## HEARD MOB COMING

AND COOLLY DRESSED HIMSELF  
AS IT PARLEYED.

## OFFICERS PUT UNDER LOCK AND KEY

By Masked Men, Who Later Took  
Leberg's Life—Alabama Shoot-  
ing Scrape.

Fuebio, Col., Dec. 28.—A special to the Chieftain from Las Animas, Col., says:

Lawrence Leberg was lynched here for the murder of Henry Lavenmeyer by a mob of masked men. About 40 men entered the jail and easily overpowered the sheriff and other officers and locked them securely in a room of the building.

Then the men went to the cell occupied by Leberg, struck the shackles from his limbs and took him from the jail. A larger body of men and boys were waiting outside, and when the prisoner and his captors appeared they formed a procession and proceeded a short distance from the jail and hanged Leberg to a telegraph pole. The self-confessed murderer made no resistance and made no statement.

The members offered no violence, and no shots were fired during the entire affair.

Before the mob reached the jail Leberg heard the men coming. He arose from his cot, dressed himself coolly and awaited them. The leader of the mob made no effort to disguise himself, and it is declared that the ring-leaders are known to the jail officials.

### NEGRO PERISHED

After Seeing His Father Shot—Killing  
of Two Men Avenged.

Selma, Ala., Dec. 28.—Two white men have been badly injured, two negroes killed and a third negro wounded in a shooting scrape near Nicholasville, Marengo county. Alexander Jones, a young negro, shot and wounded another negro in a craps game. Jones fled and barricaded himself in his house.

Lee Pope and Zeke Pope, white men, attempted to arrest Jones when the negro opened fire, wounding both. A crowd of white men gathered and efforts were made to drive the young negro from his house. Bob Jones, father of Alexander, tried to carry ammunition to his son, but was shot dead.

Several negroes joined the besieging party, and one negro, for a reward of \$5, crept up to the house and set fire to it. Alex. Jones never left the house, and was burned to death in the flames.

### Mexicans Killed By Yaqui Indians.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 28.—A special from Nogales, Mexico, says: "Details are arriving here of the butchery of a party of Mexicans by Yaqui Indians, near Valencia, 60 miles below Guaymas. Eight Mexicans were killed and all their houses burned. From all accounts there were over a hundred Indians in the attacking party. The employees of the Southern Pacific railroad in that section are frightened. It is said that many are leaving and the massacre may delay the road to Guadalupe."

Race Suicide Preferable to Race Decay  
Springfield, Ill., Dec. 28.—Speaking on the "Juvenile Problem," before the State Teachers' association, W. L. Rollins, of Chicago, declared that race suicide is preferable to race decay, and that race suicide among the poorer classes is not to be deplored, but rather encouraged. He took issue at once with President Roosevelt. In the course of his address he touched on divorce and marriage and child labor.

### Woman's Cry Started a Panic.

Manila, Dec. 28.—The governor of the province of Oriental Negros has reported that 14 natives were killed and 13 wounded in a panic at a midnight Christmas mass at Tenjay. A woman was seized with an epileptic fit and cried out for help. This caused a stampede, with the fatal result mentioned.

### Will Discuss Jan Situation.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Called States District Attorney Robert F. Devlin, of San Francisco, who was called to Washington for a conference regarding the exclusion of Japanese pupils from San Francisco schools, has arrived. Mr. Devlin refused to discuss the Japanese question.

### Insurance Men Indicted.

New York, Dec. 28.—It was reported that the grand jury voted indictments against two men as a result of the insurance inquiry. It was said that forgery in the third degree would be charged. Those in a position to confirm or deny these reports refused to discuss the matter.

### Made Suicide Sure.

Liverpool, England, Dec. 28.—The Russian consul here, Col. de Heilmann, committed suicide by shooting himself. Fearing that the pistol shot would not be fatal he stabbed himself.

### Taxicab Island Threatened.

London, Dec. 28.—The Pembroke-shire county council is considering a proposition to levy a county rate on the inhabitants of the island of Caldy. The population of the island is about 70, and the islanders have never paid any rates.

### Engine Turned Over.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 28.—A Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe passenger train was wrecked near Somerville, Tex. The engine turned over, fatally injuring Engineer James Sealy and Fireman Felder. No passengers were hurt.

## RIOT AT THE ARMY MANEUVERS

OF THE OHIO ENCAMPMENT AT  
TRACTS ROOSEVELT

And Foraker Forces, Who Are Seeking  
Data—Regulars Ruthlessly Shot  
State's Militiamen.

Athens, O., Dec. 29.—The celebrated riot in this city during the military maneuvers in 1904 is to figure in the contest between President Roosevelt and Senator J. B. Foraker over the discharge of the colored battalion of 25th regiment because of the Brownsville "shooting up." It became known that both sides to the controversy are securing transcripts of the records of the case in the office of Prosecuting Attorney Israel M. Foster to be used in the argument before the committee on military affairs, if an investigation is ordered by the senate.

It will be remembered that this riot culminated in a detachment of regulars shooting down one of a platoon of soldiers of the state and wounding others. The consequence was the summoning of a grand jury, which indicted several of the regulars on the charge of murder. At that time the war department appeared to side with the soldiers to such an extent as to cause public protest, which went unheeded.

### Letter of Protest.

An investigation was held, in which it was plainly evident that an effort was being made to throw the blame upon the militia. When the indicted soldiers were arraigned for trial they were defended in part by representatives of the army. This caused Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor to send a letter of protest to Washington, in which he bitterly declared that it was the first time in history that the power of the government was being used to defend and protect murderous blackguards. Gen. Grosvenor was retained by the state, and succeeded in securing a conviction of the culprit.

It is understood that the first advance toward securing the evidence and other records was made by those in league with Senator Foraker. The purpose is to show that the secretary of war has not, according to the negro soldiers, shown the same sympathetic treatment as was shown their white brethren in this city. Naturally, there are many who believe that Gen. Grosvenor may have been responsible for this latest move.

### Roosevelt Active.

Following the inquiry on the part of the representative of Senator Foraker came a second one from the other side, indicating that the movement had been penetrated, and that the president's representatives were securing the evidence to protect themselves against any surprise. There is no gainsaying the fact that at the time of the trouble and during the trial the public in general believed that the war department was endeavoring to clear the accused men, even in face of the fact that the shooting was unprovoked and brutal in the extreme, and that their endangereed the lives of many innocent people. Of course, it is to be understood that the charge is a double-barreled one, as Secretary Taft was then in charge of the war department.

### SIXTEEN KILLED; THIRTY HURT.

Snowstorm Causes Terrible Railroad  
Accident in Scotland.

Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 29.—In a railroad collision caused indirectly by the heavy snowstorm of the last few days 16 persons have been killed and over 30 injured.

The accident occurred near Arbroath on the North British railroad, between Edinburgh and Aberdeen and some distance north of here.

Among the persons injured is Alexander William Black, member of the house of commons.

The train had stopped at Elliott junction and the danger signals were thought to have been set.

They failed to act, however, through being clogged with snow or from some other cause, and an express train dashed into the rear of the waiting train.

### President Cassatt Expires.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—Alexander Johnston Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and one of the foremost railroad men and financiers in the country died suddenly at his residence here. Mr. Cassatt, who was a little more than 67 years of age, was stricken with heart disease and died before assistance could be given. Though Mr. Cassatt's death was entirely unexpected, his health had been bad for nearly a year. The operation of the railroad in the last year is said to have had much to do with the breaking down of Mr. Cassatt's health.

### Will Not Visit Manila.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The statement was made at the White House that President Roosevelt does not contemplate visiting the Philippines. It had been reported that he contemplated a trip to Manila next summer, and cable reports from that city indicated that there was much rejoicing over the prospective visit.

### Railroad Preparing For War.

Tangier, Morocco, Dec. 29.—According to the best information obtainable Raisuli has refused to resign his governorship; has sent his harem to the mountains under protection of a detachment of Kabyles, and is preparing to meet the hostile forces.

### An Iroquois Victim.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—After suffering for three years, lacking two days, from injuries received in the Iroquois theater fire, Mrs. Carrie, the wife of a wealthy business man of this city, died.

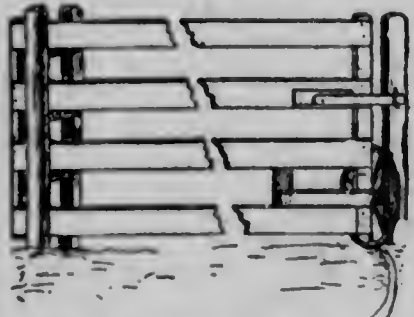


### GATE WITH A WHEEL ON IT.

The Swinging of a Heavy Gate May  
Be Made Easy.

Many times for various reasons it is necessary to have an extra long gate on the farm. Generally a wide gate is heavy and hard to handle in opening and shutting. The sketch which I am sending you illustrates an easy way of overcoming the difficulty of handling a heavy gate, writes a correspondent of Prairie Farmer.

In attaching the wheel to the gate I first take a piece of 2x4 about three feet long and size one end down until it will enter the hub of an old culti-



### Wheel Attached to Heavy Gate.

rator wheel. After the wheel is fastened to the end of the 2x4 I fasten the latter to the gate by two or three strong bolts. Place the 2x4 and wheel just high enough so the gate will clear the ground when swung to one side. When the gate is shut the wheel stands between the end of the gate and the post, as shown in the cut. When a gate of this kind is arranged properly a child can open and shut it without difficulty.

### GOOD SOIL FOR CROPS.

Some Comments By J. F. Wojta, of  
Guatavua Adolphus College.

An ideal soil for the growth of crops should be one containing the property of being friable, loose and porous; one that retains a reasonable amount of moisture and heat; one that will allow itself to be worked over easily and of which drainage is good; one whose aeration or ventilation is good. To get such a soil we would recommend the following composition:

1. A certain amount of clay, enough to regulate the capacity of the soil for water and heat as well as mineral matter.
  2. A certain amount of humus to supply nutrition and regulate capacity for moisture, heat and chemical action.
  3. A certain amount of sand to increase capacity for drainage and tillage.
- This would, in brief, furnish a good mixture of the various soils for such climate as is found in this middle northwest.

### TIMELY HINTS.

Coach horses are rapidly increasing in prices notwithstanding manufacturers of automobiles are full of business also.

The Kaffir corn introduced for trial in the arid region in the southwest, where it has succeeded remarkably well, makes very excellent meal.

It is a splendid time, these cold days, to sharpen up the saws, grind the axes and fill the box with kindling. While you are at it, don't forget the butcher knife, the shears your wife uses and the chopping knife.

A correspondent of the Rural New-Yorker tells that paper that a flock of seven sheep brought him in \$100 in a year. If a large flock can be made profitable in that proportion, there should be no question about the advisability of keeping sheep.

A common wire brush can be used to remove the rust from farm tools. If a finer finish is desired a bit of sand paper will answer the purpose. After this treatment apply some good metal paint. This will prolong the life of any iron or steel tool.

There is a demand both for little pigs and for hogs. Therefore pork is not likely to decline in price in the near future. The conversion of a large part of the enormous corn crop into pork is sure to be profitable to all who engage in it.—Farm Journal.

### Fall Seeding of Alfalfa.

The Pennsylvania experiment station has gained much experience in fall and spring seeding of alfalfa, and says that the principal objection to spring sowing is that weeds come up and choke out the young plants before they can get a good start. The fall seeded alfalfa on dry land was able to withstand the severe winter climate perfectly—in fact, better than the common red clover. Under average good conditions from 20 to 30 pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. Manure gave better results on Pennsylvania soil than did commercial fertilizer. Lime did not give satisfactory results. In some instances it gave no appreciable results, and in others it was decidedly harmful, but in no case was it applied to advantage. Deep, well-drained soils are the best for growing alfalfa.

### Husk in the Barn.

When corn is to be husked from the shock in cold weather, time may be saved and comfort added by hauling part of it to the barn. Cold and stormy days may then be used to advantage in husking corn in the barn.

## THE SIZE OF FARMS.

They Should Be Smaller Rather Than  
Larger For Best Results.

The American farmer has always had before him the temptation to grasp a large amount of land. This is not surprising when we consider what his education has been. It has been seven or more generations since our ancestors settled in this country and during all of that time the descendants of the old settlers have had the thirst for land bred into them. This was because in the beginning of the development of this country land was very easily obtained, and the most common way for men to enrich themselves was to get possession of large tracts of land.

But to-day the new conditions are in conflict with the tendency to own land for the mere sake of owning it. Before a man buys more land he should first sit down and consider whether he can use that land, says Farmers' Review. He should also consider more carefully the question of whether he can not more fully use the land he has. To-day there are multitudes of families that are made miserable by the possession of too much land. A man known to the writer had 80 acres of land located within a few miles of a thriving town. He had only himself and wife to provide for, and he found it hard to get help even to take care of the 80 acres. But he had always owned a farm of from half to a square mile in area, and he was miserable on his little piece of 80 acres. His wife wanted to stay there, for she had been overworked on the big farm. But he insisted on selling the nice little farm, and then moved to the city while waiting to get hold of a big farm. What the country needs is a large number of well-titled small farms. That means more independent farmers and fewer hired men. It means a solution of the hard help problem. It means more families in a township, and that too of families that own the land on which they are located. Such people thrive with the delights of ownership. They are a help to the communities. Their children do not have to rush to the cities to make a living. More farms means better schools. It means more electric lines running here and there over the country; for the electric lines go where populations are sufficiently dense to insure them patronage. If the American farmer does not get down to this idea the foreigner will take his land. The foreigner comes in from his little piece of land in Europe. He has been accustomed there to farm intensively a little piece of territory. He takes a small piece here and is contented with it. He works, and his family work. They have no hired help problem. They soon own the land on which the American farmer was lord, but on which he had a mortgage. The thirst for mere ownership of land is a thirst that can no longer be gratified without the danger of losing even the land necessary for the support of the farmer's family.

### DURABLE WATER TROUGH.

How an Old Boiler May Be Given a  
New Lease of Life.

A useful and durable watering trough can be made of a 30-gallon galvanized boiler such as used for holding hot water and connecting with ranges. The openings in each end are closed with plugs. The boiler



### Good Use for Second Hand Boiler.

is laid on its side on a suitable foundation, as shown in cut, says the Farm and Home, and an opening cut lengthwise about 8 to 10 inches wide. The edges are turned smooth. Water can be let into the trough at either end or wherever desired and a shut off can be screwed into the bottom for a clean cut.

### Manure and Corn.

Experiments continuing for three years at the Indiana experiment station with barnyard manure as a fertilizer for corn, showed that while three tons to the acre increased the yield 14.9 bushels per acre, six tons made an increase of but 16.2 per acre. Thus the addition of the second three tons of barnyard manure estimated as having a value of two dollars per ton as a fertilizer, or six dollars for the three tons, increased the yield only 1.3 bushels or about 65 cents in value.

### Tree Growth.

Trees naturally grow where there is moisture. In the fall leaves fall from the branches because they are not needed there any longer but are needed to protect the roots and retain the moisture in the soil you always find a little rise around the base of trees. The raise around the trees keeps the water away from the stem and also keeps the ground frozen and mice or worms are not attracted to winter there.

### Take Care of Plow.

When through with the plow, whether for the season or for a few days, always cover the share and moldboard thoroughly with linseed oil. An old brush or cloth, a very little oil, and a minute's time, are all that you need to keep the plow free from rust. To remove when ready for work, use kerosene and rub vigorously.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

If correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.



Prof. James Wall Raine

Several new instructors have come to reinforce the Faculty at Berea and we would like to give the picture and an account of each one of them.

Prof. Raine has been here during the fall term, and is no longer a stranger; in fact he never seemed like a stranger in Berea.

He is a graduate of Oberlin College, and the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, and is a great student of English literature, particularly of Shakespeare and the Scottish poets.

His instruction in literature and elocution is of real value, and we have to spare him from Berea at times in order that he may give readings and lectures in other places.

### JACKSON COUNTY. SAND GAP

Dec. 30.—Albert Powell of McKee is moving to Kerby Knob.—Noah Johnson of Dry Fork is visiting Sand Gap this week.—George Conns of Brazil has taken for his life's companion, Norah Harrison of this town. May their path be strewn with roses. A. P. Gabbard with G. W. Holland is surveying land on Clover Bottom this week.—Walker McFarland caught two fine coons Saturday night.—William Brock and Richard of this town, who recently went to Texas, returned Monday, saying they prefer the pure air and water of Jackson's hills to any place on earth.—George C. Johnson of Moore's Creek, who taught the school on Dry Fork, closed Friday, showing a better attendance than was ever had before. We congratulate him on his splendid success at Dry Fork.—Senator W. H. Clark of McKee was



Miss Josephine A. Robinson

In town on legal business Monday.—John Farmer, Jr. was in town last Monday.—T. G. Gay of Foxtown, Ky. is an avowed candidate for jailor. All success to you there.—Benjamin Gay of this place was married to Laura Johnson of Berea last Thursday. Best wishes from many friends. Harry Gabbard visited Berea Saturday and Sunday.—Oscar Johnson and David York passed thru here enroute to Mr. Fred Balle's Friday.—The big tide makes the timber men smile.—A party of eight seers, composed of Geo. C. Johnson, B. H. and Logan Gabbard, W. R. Johnson, I. D. and Elias Gay, Alice Gay, Melva Johnson, Myrtle Harrison and Golda, Julia Cain and Miss Alarner launce climbed upon a cliff two hundred feet high near the mouth of Dry Fork and beheld the beauty of the white fine stone cliffs far up and swollen and stove after stove and the after tie and saw log after saw log, floated by.—John Johnson is visiting in Berea this week.

### HUGH.

Jan. 1.—The weather is quite disagreeable.—Lewis Parks and wife, from Cincinnati, O., are visiting Mr. Parks' parents at this place.—Jacob Perkins and Miss Ella Lane were married on Thursday last. We wish for them much joy and a happy life.—George Benge and wife entertained quite a number of friends at their home Sunday.—Gracie Parks gave the young people a social Saturday night.—Melvin, Soten, Tom Azbill, Hurley Hunt, Ebb and Algon Ross and sister, George Benge and wife visited Maggie Benge Saturday night.—Mr. Irvin Baker visited W. R. Benge Monday night.—Melvin Azbill is visiting his parents at this place.—Mr. George Benge and wife visited Mrs. Hyde Rose Wednesday.—William Henry and

Bessie Powell were married Christmas Day. We wish them much joy.

### EVERGREEN.

Jan. 1.—The Pine Grove Choir visited Dora McWhorter's exhibition Friday.—Grover Drew had an entertainment Monday, the last day of school. Quite a crowd of young folks from Indian Creek were there.—David Gabbard of Hurley visited friends on Clover Bottom this week.—Bradley Gabbard made a flying trip to Little Clover Sunday.—J. E. Lake and E. F. Rose expect to go to McKee to school this winter.—On December 24th, Mr. Eliza Witt and Miss Lucy Shear were united in marriage. We wish them much joy.—Mrs. Bet Martin and Maggie Morris visited Ed Lake's family Friday.—Walter Martin has rented the Crit McGuire property and will move in a few days.—Mrs. Sallie and Eugene B. Holland accepted the invitation to a Birthday Dinner Christmas Day.—Everybody seems to enjoy reading the Hurley news.—J. W. Jones says he is thankful to see another New Year's Day. And his hair is as black as when he was sweet sixteen.

### DISPUTANTA

Dec. 31.—Virgie Payne was at Rockford Sunday.—W. C. Ogg of Berea was at Disputanta this week on business.—Thomas Linville is on Crooked Creek this week on business.—Norma to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Ramey, a fine boy.—G. V. Owens was in Mt. Vernon last week.—Mrs. Wm. Gadd, who has been sick is somewhat better.—L. L. Anderson and wife of Cincinnati are visiting Richard King this week.—James Sexton is very sick at this time. He was a soldier in the Mexican war.—Fount Lake of Johnetta was here last week on business.—Daisy Lake's school will be out next Friday. There will be some exercises.—A protracted meeting was held at the Reed's Tan Yard last week by the Rev. J. E. Phelps and J. W. Todd. There were nineteen conversions.—John Seals of



Miss Mary E. Welch

Arkansas is visiting his father at this place this week.

### KERRY KNOB

Dec. 28.—The Kerby Knob Sunday School is going to have a Christmas tree on Christmas Day. We hope everybody will come.—Wm. Jones of Bear Wallow is visiting his son Frank tonight.—Janie Reece returned home yesterday after a few weeks' visit at Mr. Hirt's of Big Hill.—Myrtle Cline is slowly improving.—Herbert Cline, who had his leg broken, is able to walk again.—Mrs. W. Williams and family spent Christmas with her parents at Bear Wallow.—Aaron Williams and Walter Cline visited Mr. M. M. Broughton's family of Brassfield Saturday night.

Jan. 1.—The Christmas tree was a success and everything went off nicely and all seemed to be having a Merry Christmas.—Jake Perkins and Miss Ollie Lane were married Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride. We wish them a life of happiness.—Mr. Albert Powell of McKee, who rented the Garret farm of Mr. James Cline is moving this week.—Will Jones of Bear Wallow stayed at Mr. James Cline's Friday night. He says that his daughter Mina is getting along finely since they moved.—Mr. Albert Powell has bought a steam mill and has it at work near his home.

### MAULDEN.

Dec. 26.—Christmas is over.—How different from the Christmas of ten years ago! No drunkenness and no shooting on the public highway. The people of this locality are looking for something better than whiskey and "forty fives."—The Cincinnati Cooperage Co. have about five hundred thousand staves on the way to Heidelberg. The tide left them and they are waiting for another tide to take them on.—James Amy and his sisters Laura and Etta of Egypt, Ky. John Amyx of Rogersville Tenn. Robert Parker of Dora, Ky. and W. A. Cope of this place were all most pleasantly entertained by Miss Cora Amyx at her home, Christmas evening.—Jack Amyx, Frank Amyx, John Amyx and Riley Amyx of Rogersville, Tenn., are visiting friends and relatives in this county.—G. M. Moore closed his school at Hickory

Flat last Saturday with a Christmas tree. All report a nice time.—Died, on the 14th inst., Aunt Rebecca Farmer of this place. Aunt Rebecca had been ill for some time. She was a true Christian lady and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church here. She leaves an aged husband, six sons, two daughters and a host of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.—Roy Farmer formerly of this place, but now brakeman on the L & N passenger from Cincinnati to Knoxville is spending the holidays with friends and relatives in this county.

### DREYFES.

Dec. 31.—We have had rain all week and the roads are disagreeable to travel.—J. C. Powell has sold his farm to Clifton and Curtis Benge of Dayton, O., for \$7000.—Flossie Baker was the guest of Mand and Vickie Alexander Saturday night.—Martha, Charlie, and Suda Powell spent Christmas with their grandpa, Lewis Sendlin of Kingston.—W. B. Baker is in Berea on business this week.—L. C. Powell and Seth Kates of Richmond were the guests of J. C. Powell Sunday.—Mr. Willard Lake has gone to Louisville to attend the Medical school.—Joe Asbil of Kingston called on his friend J. C. Powell, Tuesday evening.—Bird Kubles has returned the Kindred place which is just vacated by Tom Guess.—Mrs. Ellen Powell spent Friday eve with Mrs. Bettie Robinson.

### MADISON COUNTY.

#### SILVER CREEK.

Dec. 31.—The people of this place are through with their fall work and are enjoying Christmas fine, all but the cold weather.—Every one reports a fine time at the Cow Hill Christmas tree. Many nice presents were given.—Dr. Settle passed through here yesterday on his way to Berea.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gay died last week. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents.—Mamie Harris was in Berea yesterday on business.—Last week Ben Gay was married to Miss Laura Johnson.—Several of the boys and girls from here are going to Berea this winter to attend school.

#### DULUTH.

Dec. 28.—Willard Lakes spent the afternoon with Fred Lakes Christmas Day. Andie Stephens gave the young folks a nice party Thursday night.—Willard Lakes returned to Louisville Thursday, where he will study medicine.—Mr. and Mrs. John Lamb spent Christmas at Fred Lakes.—Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Lakes are visiting their relatives at Nashville this week.—John Hurley is visiting his brother, Alfred Hurley at Bear Wallow this week.—Alma Lakes says she will spend her time in Berea College this winter.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webb took Christmas dinner at I. A. Hunter's Tuesday.

#### WALLACETON

Dec. 29.—Willie Rogers of Berea and Jeanie Todd of Paint Lick drove to Richmond Thursday and were married. They were accompanied by Robert Botkin, Fannie Todd, George Rogers and Ruby Saults. Their many friends wish them much joy.—Walter Bowlin, who has been in Illinois for two years is home on a visit.—Geo. Ballard and family were the guests



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ballard Friday.—Mrs. Fannie Brockman was the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. B. Gabbard Tuesday.—O. L. Gabbard spent Wednesday night with G. E. Brockman and family.—R. H. Soper's baby, who was quite sick last week is well again.—Tom and Sam Eden, John Hill and William Bowlin went hunting Wednesday and killed forty-eight rabbits.—Bert Gunn and wife spent Sunday evening with D. S. Botkin and family.—Hule Roan of Hamilton, O., is at home on a visit.—Binam Pitts and family visited Joe Wallace and wife Christmas Day.—G. B. Gabbard spent Friday night with M. J. Gabbard at Berea.

### OWSLEY COUNTY.

#### LEROSE.

Dec. 27.—We are having lots of rainy weather now.—Everybody enjoyed Christmas. There was some drinking here. One man was accidentally shot Christmas night.—Many of the boys and girls are planning to attend school at Berea this term. We wish them success in their work.—



BEREA COLLEGE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

This is one of the most perfectly constructed buildings in the South. It is made of stone, double walls, fireproof, and it contains the largest college library in the State.



FRONT SECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

### OHIO NEWS.

#### HAMILTON.

Dec. 29.—The shops all closed on Tuesday and some were closed both Monday and Tuesday for the purpose of celebrating Christmas Day. The weather was cold with plenty of snow and ice. The churches all had very nice Christmas services. Some gave entertainments with Christmas trees. The Y. M. C. A. had planned to keep open during New Year's Day with a special program of amusements. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Reynolds spent Christmas with relatives in Covington, Ky.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Baker spent Christmas with some folks near Newport, Ky. and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Leugh with some folks near New Richmond, Ky.—About six automobiles could not survive the second instalment of the Alkon tax, which was \$400. The last semi-annual payment was due last Thursday. There are now in Butler county 184 automobiles which have paid the second installment of the tax. This put \$22,000 into the county treasury.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. ROCKFORD

Dec. 31.—Virgie Payne visited Matie McGuire Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ballen and Bessie visited J. W. Todd Sunday.—The Walnut Grove School will close Tuesday, January 1, 1907.—Bert Rich is planning to visit his cousin, Mrs. Mollie Hardin of Ford, Ky., this week.—Miss M. E. McGuire gave a candy party last Saturday night, which every one enjoyed very much.—Ellen Wild and Nettie Fish visited Mrs. J. E. McGuire Saturday and Sunday.—G. T. Payne and R. T. Abney visited M. E. McGuire Sunday.—Next Saturday and Sunday is regular meeting at Scaffold Ome.—W. T. Linville and E. McGuire have gone to Bruce Creek to

### An Educational Fortress.

The splendid buildings and other equipments of Berea College show to good advantage these opening days of the winter term when they are thronged with students.

It is an inspiring sight to see the great Chapel filled, stand, main floor and galleries. Under the same roof is the study room where students sit to study between classes. There are also three lesson rooms in this building, besides rooms for six young men who live in the Chapel and attend to the janitor work.

The library next to the Chapel, of which a picture is repeated this week, has just come into full use. In the basement is a children's room for the younger pupils, and an extension room where are kept the boxed libraries which Berea College sends out with its students when going to teach in the far away county districts. In the basement are also found the offices of the Treasurer, Asst. Treasurer, Secretary and President. On the main floor are "study rooms," where some twenty-five thousand books are arranged so that the librarian can find any book in half a minute. Then there are two great reading rooms—one for newspapers and magazines, and the other for histories, encyclopedias, dictionaries and works of reference. In these rooms also are the "reserved books." Each teacher sets aside certain books for the use of the students in his particular classes, so that without trouble they can readily get help from the particular books that they need. On the upper floor is the Assembly Room, or picture gallery, lighted from above, and a number of other rooms where classes can meet who wish to use books in some special way. When entering the front door of the library you are greeted by a vision of beauty.

Next beyond the library is Lincoln Hall. Here are the offices of the Dean of the Academy, the Dean of the College, and the Dean of the Normal Department, the rooms for the meeting of the Literary Societies and a large number of class rooms, all heated by steam, and furnished in the best manner.

Still further eastward in this row is the Green Building, where are the offices of the Superintendent of the Model Schools and the Library of free text books which are given out to the Model School students at the beginning of each term, so as to save them from all expense and trouble about books.

A little further east and north is Science Hall. Here are the laboratories, where the students use the microscopes, and perform experiments of their own in chemistry and physics, learning about light, heat, electricity and machinery.

Still further eastward are the great Industrial Buildings, and across the street the printing office, which is soon to be removed to its new home in the Bruce Building. It is a "night" well worth a long journey to see our power plant and other machinery in the Industrial Building.

Still further northeast are the College Halls, and the new spring house where choice butter is made during the summer when the milk from the College Farm is not needed at the boarding hall.

In the back or north part of the campus are three wooden buildings for the Model Schools, and the great Tabernacle, which is used during the year for a gymnasium where boys and girls who wish to do so can meet for exercise and military drill.

We have not yet spoken of the dormitories where students have their rooms, and of the boarding halls, where they have their meals. We give this week a portrait of Miss Welch, who is the teacher in charge of the young ladies in Ladies' Hall, and who will be the first to greet most of our young girls on their arrival, and of Miss Robinson, the Dean of Women.

The good care which is taken of the students is made evident by the fact that the young men have gained in weight during the first term an average of about eight pounds each, and the young ladies an average of over six pounds each!

As is well known, the College provides a doctor and nurse, whose business it is to take care of any persons who are sick, and better than they would be looked after in their own homes, and who also take every means to prevent them from becoming sick, so that the young people are really safer here than at home.

The organization of the great educational army at Berea is something to admire. Each student has an advising officer whom he can consult as a parent, and who helps him in whatever difficulties may arise. Besides this the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association are active in welcoming new students.

Thousands of young people through Eastern Kentucky are glad today that they have been a part of this educational army, and thousands more are "heading" toward Berea.